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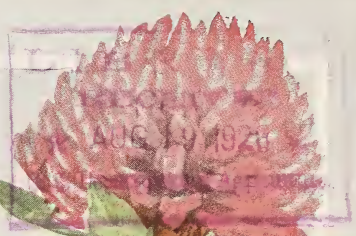
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Corn / 22

Hoffman's

FARM SEEDS

1926



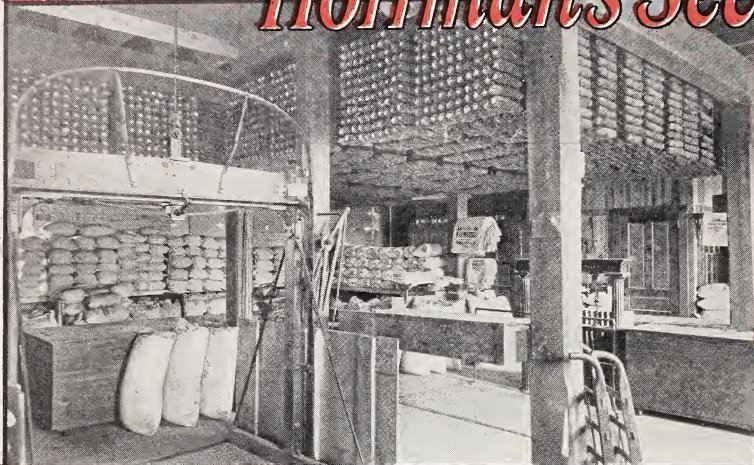
C. P. Hartley

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC. Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Inside Views of *Hoffman's Seed*

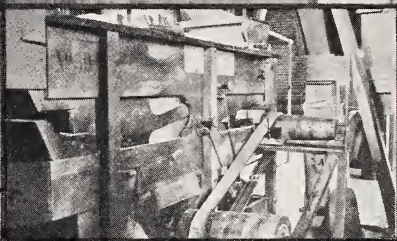
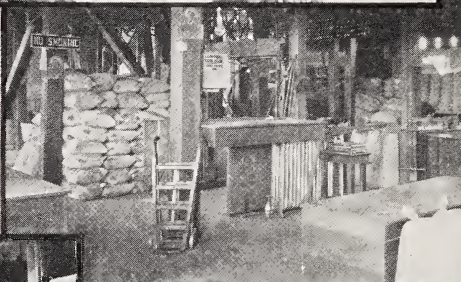
Warehouse

LANDISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA
(LANCASTER CO.)

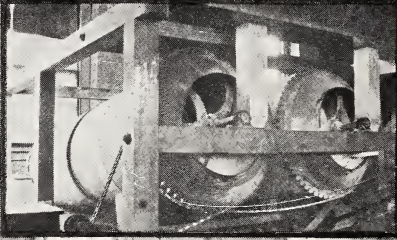
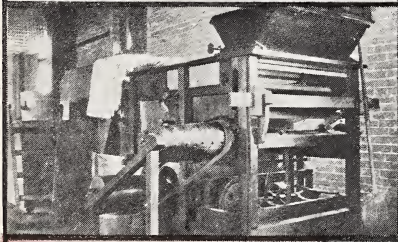


The first two pictures show sections of the Order-Filling Department. Note the piles of even-sized bags—all ready for tagging and quick shipment.

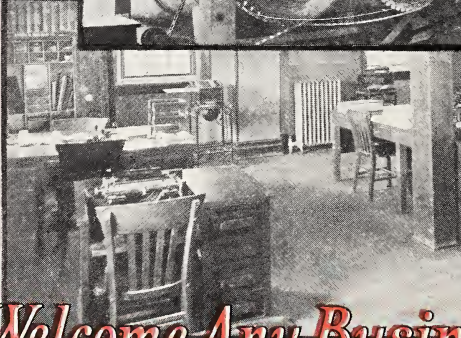
Observe the over-head Seed-Corn racks. Notice how perfectly the air may circulate about each ear—thus insuring the best-cured Seed possible.



A few of the various Seed-Cleaning machines. Much of the success of the Hoffman seed business is due to the quality of cleaning these machines turn out. They help to explain why "Hoffman's Seeds Pay!"



Here is shown a section of the main office, where your Mail and Seed Orders are handled. Much modern machinery, necessary for quick handling of the heavy Mails received, is here installed.



Visitors Welcome Any Business Day
They will see more than these few Pictures can show



High Quality Seed for Every Farm Crop

Your Farm Deserves Good Seeds

And this Book points you toward them. This is not a list of new, untried things, fancy-priced novelties, etc. Nor is it full of 'Special Bargain Offers'. Because such things don't go along with a sound healthy Farm-Seed business.

But you will find this Book to contain the plain truth on reliable kinds of seeds for the standard Farm Crops! And maybe some pointers on other crops you are less familiar with.

You should be among the thousands who each year depend on Hoffman's Catalog for their seed supplies. It must pay them, or they would not do it. And just so surely will it pay you!

To you, if already a Hoffman customer, do we extend warm thanks for your support—because it is only those like yourself that have made this Seed-Service possible.

We're counting on you as a 1926 buyer. You will find us trying to please you as we trade together in Good Seeds.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

You have more than the usual advantages when ordering from a Hoffman Seed Catalog. Twenty-seven years' experience at this business has taught many things that are as yet unknown to beginners. The founder of this business, and men connected with the concern right along, were actual farmers themselves. Who else could better understand other farmers' needs in the seed line? Here you are offered the choice of reliable varieties of Seeds—kinds that many other farmers have found profitable.

IMPORTANT ABOUT SEED PRICES

Thirteen years ago, our firm started a plan that has since been adopted by most other houses. It was thought that **farmers had a right to know, before they ordered, just what their seed would finally stand them, sacked and delivered to their station.** Hence our offers about Free Bags, and Prepaid Freight Charges. This plan has proven so much to customers' advantage, that it has been maintained without change ever since the day it was first announced. Please read last page for details.

This Plain Guarantee—Your Protection

This plain statement puts everything right up to you. You are to be court and jury in the case. Judge for yourself. **Seed you buy from us that is not of satisfactory quality may be returned promptly, and your money will be refunded—round-trip freight to be paid by us.** Time will be granted when you wish to have purity and germination tests made. Please read bottom of last page for further details.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Order Early

And you won't be disappointed by our being sold out of the varieties you prefer.

And you'll probably save some money. Prices usually work higher through the season.

And you'll be sure to have your seed on hand—ready to sow when the right time comes.

And order from this Book—because "Hoffman's Seeds Pay!" They will prove it!

The Clovers



Sweet Clover With the outlook for high prices on most other legume seeds, Sweet Clover will likely be used more than ever this year. The following lines cover the uses of Sweet Clover. Yet where readers wish more complete information, they might ask for the free bulletins on this subject issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Washington—or for recent free bulletins issued by the Kansas and Nebraska Departments—they are very complete.

White Blossom Sweet Clover. Formerly classed as a weed—but to-day an extremely valuable legume. Authorities everywhere are recommending it. The most popular variety is the Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus Alba*). This plant lives two years, then dies. Planted either Spring or Fall of one year it will live until Fall of the following year. If left go to seed, Sweet Clover will reseed itself and last for years. Its value is for hay, pasture, soil improvement, and to inoculate soils for future Alfalfa crops, because it is immune to diseases which often ruin stands of other Clovers. White Sweet Clover is fast becoming a most profitable legume.

Sweet Clover sown in the Spring will make a fine growth of hay in the Fall of the same year—from two to four feet. Next Spring, growth is rapid and may be used for either hay or pasture. Two crops of hay may be made and then another crop will follow in the late Fall. This last crop will go to seed. This cutting would make hay but of a coarse nature, not nearly as palatable as crops made earlier before the Clover blooms.

Many sow Sweet Clover in corn fields at last cultivation. Good seed put in under favorable conditions gives a fine growth of Sweet Clover—furnishing pasture for late Fall, a Winter covering, and pasture again in the early Spring. Sweet Clover will do well in almost any kind of soil. About twenty pounds per acre should be seeded. Seed should be covered. The seed should be inoculated. Read Page 13.

**INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM**

To offset the many advantages of White Sweet Clover, but two disadvantages have been noted, and both are easily overcome. One is that if neglected and allowed to grow too large, stems become hard and bitter and the leaves fall off. The other is that sometimes livestock don't eat it readily, until they get accustomed to it. Sweet Clover like Alfalfa is rich in protein—fine for pasture. Prepares soils for alfalfa. Will grow where clover and alfalfa fail—on land too low or wet for them—on land too hard and compact for them—or on soil too poor for alfalfa, especially where there is no lime. Is a great enriching crop, splendid for green manure, rich in nitrogen and fine for humus. Roots are soft and tender, easily plowed. Fits well in crop rotation—thrives in all parts of the country. There is nothing better to bring a worn-out field into farmable condition at so little labor and expense. Our Sweet Clover Seed has been **scarified**. This helps germination—scratches or breaks the shell so seed can get proper moisture to start its growth. See Price List.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover.

Yellow-flowering biennial Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). Don't confuse it with the annual yellow-blossom for that is no good. This yellow biennial is preferred to the white biennial by some, because of its finer stems—making a finer grade of hay or pasture. Grows erect, yet is possibly in some cases apt to be a little more recumbent than the White Blossom variety, 2½ to 3 feet the first year—4 to 5 the second. Stems nearly as fine as alfalfa. Handle same as the white biennial described above. See Price List.



—Clovers—continued next page

Alsike Clover. In the manner of growth, Alsike is much like Red Clover. However, not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, and the blossom nearly white. Makes a finer hay. This year especially, Alsike will be a great favorite for Spring seeding. The seed being smaller, Alsike goes much farther when sowing—and considering this, the price is not as high as certain other clovers.

Alsike is a surer 'catch' than Red Clover—is not subject to 'clover sickness'—has more of a root system, consequently stands greater ranges of temperature, and is less liable to winter-kill. Alsike is a perennial—while Red Clover is a biennial.

Mixing Alsike with Red Clover is a very good plan to follow. Certain folks vary the mixture. But about two to three parts Red Clover to one part of Alsike, is the usual formula. To sum up, Alsike offers you something good, cheap and sure in the line of Clover, and this year's supply here offered to you represents very nice quality.

Only one grade—our "Extra" brand Alsike, is listed. It is first-quality. Northern-grown seed, cleaned free from foul weeds, and of sound growth. Will give you the kind of results you are seeking. See Price List.

Red Clover. Red Clover is often called June Clover or Medium Clover. It is the best known of all Clovers. Mostly used as both a hay and pasture crop—and often as a soiling crop. Sometimes as a green-manure crop to be plowed under if soil is poor in humus. Even where cut for hay, and only the roots and stubble turned under, it has a marked influence in increasing yields of succeeding crops. The big factor favoring Red Clover is its ability to gather nitrogen at its roots, and leave it in the soil in such form as can be readily used by crops that will follow.

The ideal time to sow Clover Seed is during late Winter or early Spring—a morning when the soil is honey-combed by frost. The first slight thaw will enclose nearly every seed, and enable it to start its life of service. Clover is usually sown to land that was previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special land preparation is necessary for the Clover. With the grain crop removed, and the Clover thus already started, its growth is rapid and sure. Sow 4 to 6 quarts Red Clover per acre where Timothy has been sown earlier. If Clover alone is desired, sow 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Our two brands of Red Clover Seed are described below.

"Extra" Brand Red Clover "Extra" is the best-known brand of the East—more widely used every year. It stands for very high quality—is free from weeds—tested and sound in growth. Selecting stocks that will measure up to this grade is no easy task—especially this year. "Extra" brand is seed grown on clean land, in Northern locations, hardy seed that

will withstand severe weather tests—not the undesirable imported seed from foreign countries whose seed won't do well hereabouts.

"Extra" brand seed is selected by careful buyers in the best producing sections. Cleaned and recleaned by most modern machinery. In normal years tests average about 99½%—sometimes pass 99¾%, in short—just as high as Red Clover Seed can be gotten. "Extra" rivals the very best brands of our competitors. It will pay you and altogether please you. Is early, hardy, bespeaks a sure catch—will give you the desired results. Fortunately, you can buy "Extra" brand seed at just a few cents per acre, over what other ordinary grades sell for. Business prudence suggests the wisdom of doing so—let "Extra" brand Red Clover Seed be your selection for 1926—results will pay you well. See Price List.



"Safe" Brand Red Clover is just what its name implies—'safe' to sow. Not equal to "Extra" brand but matches the so-called 'first-grade' or 'best' seed sold by many dealers—often better than their leading brands. Is free from dangerous weeds, tests usually average about 99% pure. "Safe" brand provides a saving in cost of seed, while "Extra" brand will please you no matter how critical you are as to quality. See Price List.

Mammoth (Sapling) Clover Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Blossoms and shape of leaves are the same. Used for about the same purposes. Mammoth is a little coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one crop of hay—and affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing quite well. Sow like Red Clover. See Price List.

White (Dutch) Clover Known also as "Dutch" Clover. Has a long creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and thus forming new plants. Valuable for permanent pasture and lawns. Blossoms furnish abundant nectar for bees. See List.

Japan Clover (Sometimes called Lespedeza). This is distinctly a southern plant—makes very small growth north of Virginia. In the South its growth compares with the other Clovers. Japan Clover will come through satisfactorily where other Clovers cannot thrive through the hot Summer months. Thrives on poor land—broadcast 10 to 14 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Inoculating Clover Seed a Big Help

Folks everywhere have been proving it. Even if you have been getting good results with Clover, Farmogerm will help to improve them. And if you haven't been successful with your Red Clover, by all means inoculate your seed with Farmogerm! Proper liming and fertilizer are of course very important—don't overlook these points. Farmogerm increases the quantity of nitrogen the Clover plant takes from the air while growing. It thus deposits this extra supply of nitrogen at its roots. This process benefits the growing stand of Clover—and permits roots to act as a storage-plant to supply nitrogen to the crops that follow on this ground.

Cost of Farmogerm is low—full details are printed on page 13—read them. Farmogerm easily pays for itself, and more besides. Use it on your Clover Seed this Spring.



Alsike and Timothy—Mixed One authority has claimed that mixtures make the most hay—that more forage can be taken from land seeded to mixtures of grasses and clovers than when any one plant has possession of the soil. Some may think otherwise, yet it is a fact that many farmers of all sections are using this mixture and the "Economic Mixture" (page 5), and in return are getting very good crop results.

For several years, we have been having a growing demand for this mixture of Alsike and Timothy. Sales of this seed last year were several times what they were year before last. Chances are that with the prices of most other Grasses so high this Spring, there will again be a heavy call for this popular mixture. Folks are learning its advantages. These two crops are well suited for growing together. Both thrive on a wide variety of soils—both are pretty sure to 'catch'—either will thrive in low places—ripen close together—and indeed aid each other while growing.

The Alsike, a legume, deposits nitrogen in the soil, thus improving the chances of the Timothy—and the latter supports the Alsike, so that it can function better. Virgin seed of this mixture can often be bought to good advantage. The proportions vary—usually average from 15 to 25% Alsike. Price changes according to lot. As this page is being written the stock now on hand shows a test of almost 22% Alsike—with indeed splendid big-berry Timothy seed, and is very free from weed seeds. That is the point to be watched in buying mixtures, that the weed seed content is low. Cer-

tain unfair firms by offering mixtures at ridiculously low prices are enabled to work off undesirable lots of seed that cannot be readily sold otherwise. Buyers are cautioned against buying 'bargain' seeds, especially mixtures of them.

At any time we offer you this mixture, it is costing you less than the straight seeds would cost you, and you can have assurance that your land will not be over-run with foul weeds by sowing it. The sowing rate averages about 12 to 16 pounds per acre. A trial of this combination will prove pleasing and at the same time profitable. See Price List.

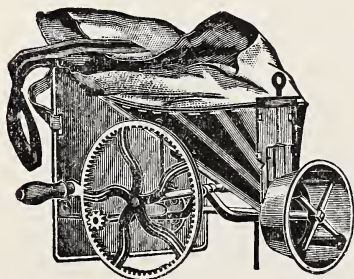


“Economical Mixture” (Red Clover—Alsike—Timothy)

“Economical Mixture” is a very proper one for either hay, pasture or soiling purposes. It is sold so cheaply that it will appeal to all who wish to save something in grass seed bills. The proportion is approximately one-fourth Timothy, one-fourth Alsike, and one-half Red Clover. This is made from lots of mixed Clover and Timothy, and mixed Timothy and Alsike—that were, for the most part produced and harvested in this mixed condition. The market for such seed being narrow, the farmer growing it sells it for less than he could get if the grasses were separate. Aside from these mixtures, this combination is made up of seed that equals the regular high grades, and easily passes the seed-law requirements of any State. “Economical Mixture” grows into greater favor every year. See Price List.

Crimson Clover is used largely for a cover crop and for plowing under for soil improvement. It should find more general use for these purposes. It will make good hay, but it ripens in May when good haying weather is not usually at hand. Crimson Clover is not a perennial—will last only one year. It should not be seeded until July 1st, when it may be sown where early potatoes have been harvested, or in corn fields at last cultivation. It will often furnish pasture over Winter and during early Spring. For a cover crop Crimson Clover will make an abundant growth, ready to turn under May 10th to 25th—in time to turn under for most any Spring crop. By sowing Crimson in corn or after an early Spring crop, you can add an immense amount of humus and nitrogen to your soil without missing a money crop. Crimson must be sown, however, with some care. When you sow in corn field you should first sow the seed, then cultivate so as to cover it. If you follow potatoes or grain crops, disc the land and harrow in the Crimson seed. In an open field, rolling is advisable after seed is sown. Sow about one bushel to four acres. You will get a better stand and gather more nitrogen if you inoculate your seed with Farmogerm, fully described on page 13. See Price List.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
FARMOGERM



Have You a Good Sower?—Here is One!

The “Cahoon” Seed Sower is accepted everywhere as the world's standard sower. It is the most accurate and the most durable. It is made of steel, iron and brass and will last as long as any farmer and still be as serviceable as when new. Full directions go with every machine. Adjustments are easily made, and it is a pleasure to operate. Sent to our customers—packed in corrugated fibre boxes—postage prepaid, for **\$4.50 each**. Include one with your Seed Order. You will find it giving real satisfaction.



Showing the remarkable development of a Stalk of Alfalfa in the far Northwest

Alfalfa Seed

Every year sees Alfalfa gaining in favor. It carries such decided advantages, that more farms of all sections should be reaping the benefits they can derive from its use. The heavy tonnage of hay produced each season, the many-year life of the plants, and the ever-increasing value they put into the soil growing them, are three of the factors responsible for the great favor Alfalfa now enjoys. Alfalfa is to-day so valuable and well-known a plant, that but little space is needed for a discussion about it. "Facts about Alfalfa" and the "Ten Pointers" page 8 may be of interest. There cannot be too much stress laid on this vital point—namely, to know for a certainty the kind of seed you are sowing. Much of your chance for success or failure depends on the seed sown.

No good can come from ever-so-well-prepared seed-beds, inoculated soils, etc., when poor Alfalfa seed or seed of doubtful origin is sown. This is one crop where good, hardy, Northern-grown, native seed counts for much. Many leading Alfalfa Farmers of the East depend year after year on our Alfalfa and they always have something to show for it. The poorest economy is to save a dollar or two on the cost price of Alfalfa seed, when real first-class dependable seed can be had for just a few cents extra per acre. Please read the following descriptions:

In this Alfalfa Seed department are offered what leading growers have found the very best strains to be had. Each lot is of good quality. Free from foul weeds. Tested and of sound growth. Positively Northern-grown seed. Prices are on a close basis, quality of seed considered.....Just like in anything else, whether automobiles, clothing, livestock, etc.—the top grades of seed command higher prices than ordinary qualities. Particularly with Alfalfa, where you want the crop to stand for several years, the small extra amount that this best class of seed will stand you at the start, is going to prove to your best interests in the end. Let us supply your Alfalfa seed for 1926—it will pay you!

"Northwest" Brand Alfalfa Seed

It has often been proven—Alfalfa seed from the far Northwest and Western sections of the United States is the hardiest—surest to catch—surest to thrive—surest to stay—and the most prolific seed to be had. Our "Northwest" brand represents just such seed. It is recommended unconditionally as the choicest seed possible to secure. It is produced in the districts adjacent to the North Rockies and Black Hills, mostly in the States of Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas—in fact, the most Northern sections where Alfalfa Seed can be matured. It is the cleanest, brightest and strongest seed from these sections. Only a strong, vigorous strain can endure the severe climatic conditions of these Northern seasons. Feeble plants can't live there. Therefore, the seed matured is hardy.

COSTS A LITTLE MORE—BUT WORTH IT!

At this writing the supply of "Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed here is of extra fine quality. Rigidly cleaned, nice color, plump—sound in growth, in fact—just about as perfect in every way as this class of seed is procurable. It is impossible to sell this class of seed at prices quoted by some houses for their so-called Northern or Northwestern-grown seed. Some price lists show retail quotations of a dollar to two dollars per bushel less than what this lot of genuine "Northwest" seed cost us at wholesale. Of course, there is a reason—such low-priced lots are simply not as represented. In the end such seed will prove the poorest investment.

"Northwest" brand Alfalfa Seed has been giving excellent satisfaction the past ten years. It furnishes its own advertising. More and more buyers demand it each season—most of our trade wants it—they know its benefits. Results are surer and more lasting. The small extra cost at the

—"Northwest" Alfalfa—Continued next page.





—“Northwest” Alfalfa—Continued

beginning is soon lost sight of, as the extra returns from the crop begin to show themselves. Don't wait to order “Northwest” Alfalfa Seed—engage yours now. See Price List.

“Kansas” Alfalfa Seed There are many who prefer Kansas grown seed to any other Alfalfa. To those folks this offering will strongly appeal. This seed being offered as this page is written represents unusually nice clean stock. It is the genuine Kansas-grown seed. Purchased under affidavit. Is strictly new-crop seed, produced in the central part of Kansas from dry-land fields, and represents some of the very best quality seed produced in that State this year.

Some Alfalfa men of the East argue that because of the freezing and thawing conditions through which the Kansas plants must live in order to produce seed, they thus prove themselves of a hardier make-up than Alfalfa from many other locations. This stock is extra-well cleaned—sound and the genuine strain. See Price List.

“Grimm” Alfalfa Seed This offers you genuine “Grimm” Alfalfa Seed—grown in Idaho—and the supply on hand as this is written—certified by the Idaho State Authorities and sealed. Early buyers can purchase it at a price that ranges closer to the other alfalfas than heretofore—this is the result of an early, advantageous purchase.

The “Grimm” Alfalfa Seed produces plants with the crown-type of roots and a more spreading root system than other Alfalfas. It is claimed that “Grimm” will thus outlast other strains—besides starting better in undrained, wet locations. “Grimm” Alfalfa has many friends among leading alfalfa-growers of the Country, for whom it has been procuring exceptional results. In the far North, or where a strain of Alfalfa Seed is required that will have to withstand extreme cold weather conditions, or much of the adverse freezing and thawing, “Grimm” is becoming a favorite. It is about the least likely to winter-kill of any of the Alfalfas. Because its cost won't be comparatively so prohibitive this year, anyway to early buyers, there will doubtless be an exceptional demand. See Price List.

“Canadian Variegated” Alfalfa (Grimm Type) This variety appears here for the first time. But it is not a new alfalfa. Has been grown successfully in Ontario for 40 to 45 years. Noted for its hardiness. Similar in its general habit of growth to the Grimm and Baltic types. “Canadian Variegated” has proven itself to be very resistant to cold. In New York, Ohio, the New England States, and upper Pennsylvania it has proven very hardy indeed. A recent report from Cornell University shows up very favorable to this Alfalfa. Demonstrations made by authorities there, which were over a wide range of soil and climatic conditions in New York State, showed the “Canadian Variegated” strain to practically equal the Grimm in both hardiness and production.

It is evident that here is an alfalfa well worthy of your attention and trial. The price isn't much more than the regular Alfalfas—the quality of the seed is good. It is cleaned well, and sold in sealed bags—strictly certified seed, so that in buying it here you are getting the true strain. Like in most everything else—you can buy this so-called strain at a lower price, but here is the genuine seed of a worthy alfalfa, recommended for your use, and offered at a very fair price. It appears to be just the kind for growers who have not been successful with the regular alfalfas, and yet hesitate to invest in the much-higher-priced strains. See Price List.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

"There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons hay to the Acre. It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.

It has as much protein as Wheat bran.

It does not exhaust the soil, it enriches the soil, 360 stalks have been grown from one seed.

Alfalfa in money value is worth 45 per cent. more than other Clovers and 60 per cent. more than Timothy.

One acre will pasture 20 pigs for 6 months.

3 pounds a day makes full feed for fattening Lambs—4 to 5 pounds for aged sheep—35 pounds for steers.

Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Lambs wintered on Alfalfa will produce one to two pounds more of wool than when on the ranch.

Fed to dairy cows Alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal June Grass. It can be chopped fine with corn meal.

Such a mixture is worth more a pound than the original corn meal.

"Its long branching roots penetrate far down, push and crowd the earth this way and that, and thus constitute a gigantic subsoiler. These become an immense magazine of fertility. As soon as cut, they begin to decay and liberate the vast reservoir of fertilizing matter below the plow, to be drawn upon by other crops for years to come."

Ten Pointers on Alfalfa

1. GOOD SEED—MOST IMPORTANT.

There is good seed to be had in this country this year. But there is also much lower-quality, lower-priced seed—some of it imported seed that will not do well for you. This will sell at lower prices than the better seed. But don't be induced to buy it, even at a few dollars per bushel less money. You'll find it most expensive in the end. Your best seed will be true Northern grown American seed—sure it costs more, but divide its extra cost among the several years it will outlast the other strains, and you will readily see the wisdom of buying it. You can place absolute dependence on the strains offered you in this Book.

2. PLANT IN A DEEP, LOOSE, WELL-DRAINED SOIL.

Where soils are rather thin, deep plowing will help. Alfalfa's deep-feeding root system must have favorable top soil conditions—then its roots will soon reach down through rather stiff clay soils. Soils that are sandy or lacking in fertility should be corrected by heavy applications of manure. Read paragraph 6.

3. THE SEED BED MUST BE WELL-DRAINED—thoroughly pulverized and deep—then made firm by rolling or dragging. The land must have a chance to settle. This sometimes takes six weeks, though during heavy rains may average four weeks. The disc and harrow are the tools needed after the plow. When thoroughly prepared, harrow the ground after each rain. If it does not rain, harrow every ten days until seed is sown; this insures sufficient moisture and destroys weeds. When you plan for Alfalfa long in advance, grow cultivated crops ahead of it and make every effort thus to destroy all possible weed plants.

4. IF SOIL LACKS HUMUS turn under clover sod or cow peas or soy beans or crimson clover or sweet clover. This will make the sod friable and with the manure you apply will give the Alfalfa the fertility of soil to sustain it in its early growth. Alfalfa when started will get its own feed if there is anything to reach. But when it first starts the plant is weak and must have plenty of available food in order to make a good growth the first year. Then it will build a strong tap root which will enable it to winter well and start vigorously to produce growth of hay the following Spring.

5. INOCULATION IS NECESSARY. This means that you must plant in the soil nitrogen-fixing germs or bacteria, without which Alfalfa cannot flourish. Your soil may be full of clover bacteria or cow pea or of soy bean bacteria, but these germs will not help your Alfalfa. So you must supply these Alfalfa germs. We believe the very best bacteria is "Farmogerm." Read all about "Farmogerm" page 13 of this Catalog. We absolutely know after selling thousands of dollars worth of "Farmogerm" that this form of cultures is all that is claimed for it.

6. USE LIME FOR SOIL ACIDITY. Alfalfa must have soil that is sweet and not acid. After several successive crops of grain, soils are apt to become acid. Test your soil—Buy a dime's worth of blue litmus paper at your drug store. Take a knife, cut into the ground, pressing the earth slightly apart. Insert a piece of the paper, press the earth firmly together so that the blue litmus paper will be held firmly and leave it there several hours. The soil must not be too dry. If the paper turns from blue to red it is evident that your soil is acid and needs lime to correct it. Repeat the test in several parts of the field. Burned lime should not be used in greater quantities than two tons per acre. If ground limestone is used apply 3,000 pounds per acre. Where agricultural lime is procurable it is safer to use than either of the above forms, as it is not caustic. Two tons of lime or more, not caustic, per acre may be used. All lime must be applied after plowing and worked in thoroughly, preferably by disking, and if possible, a few weeks before seeding.

7. BEST TIME TO SEED. This is different in different localities and depends upon climatic conditions and upon whether you can give proper attention to soil preparation, weed killing, etc., in advance of seeding. You can sow either Spring or Fall, here in the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States. A good rule is seed as long ahead of the most trying seasons for the young plants as possible. Late April, May or June, or late July, August or early September is permissible, provided, the other conditions in these paragraphs have been taken care of. Where very hot mid-summers must be feared, early Fall seeding should be considered. Where very severe Winters are anticipated, Spring seeding may be preferred.

8. SHALL THE SEED BE COVERED? By all means cover the seed. On heavy loam soils, from three-fourths to one inch. On sandy soils that dry out readily cover one and one-half to two inches. Alfalfa seeds have a hard coat and will not germinate unless the seed is firmly packed in damp soil. When seed is broadcasted a shallow set smoothing harrow or a weeder must be used. We believe in rolling after working in the seed. Alfalfa disc drills do splendid work as the seed can all be placed in the exact depth that is required.

9. HOW HEAVY TO SEED. In the East more seed is needed than in the West. We advise using plenty of seed. Ten to twelve pounds might do if all other conditions were exactly right—but twenty pounds per acre is the safe average. We know successful Alfalfa men who sow thirty pounds. This is a matter of judgment which must be considered together with every other condition under which the Alfalfa bed is started.

10. ABOUT NURSE CROPS. Nurse crops, where there are some seeds to contend with, help to check them in Spring seeded Alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown lightly. Heavy seeding robs the Alfalfa of moisture and fertility. Spring Barley at the rate of three-fourths bushel per acre is the most used grain for this nurse crop. Don't plant nurse crops in the Fall. Sow the grain and Alfalfa separately.



"Northwest" Alfalfa (Note the tall, thick growth)

Timothy Seed

"Farmer's Choice" Brand

"Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed grows more popular each year. When this brand was first sold in 1905, we then determined that into it should go nothing but the very best grade of seed obtainable. This aim was closely followed each year since then. The result is that "Farmer's Choice" Timothy seed has built up for itself a name for good quality such as is unknown to other brands throughout the sections we serve. There is not a competing brand of Timothy seed being sold at a lower price that will give equal satisfaction.

"Farmer's Choice" Seed is the heaviest part of the best Timothy Cleaned Clean. Light weight immature seeds have been removed by most modern cleaning methods. Tests for purity average from 99.60 to 99.80 per cent. The very, very small portion of impurities does not consist of dangerous weeds, but of harmless fibre and other grass seeds, principally clover and alsike. Germination tests of "Farmer's Choice" Seed average very high. There is no cleaner or sounder seed offered anywhere, than is our **"Farmer's Choice"** brand.

Every bag of Timothy Seed—like other seed you buy from us—must come up to your expectation of quality or you don't need to keep it—simply return it and we'll refund your money in full, paying all freight charges. You are allowed all the time you need to have tests made, and this offer holds good.

The supply of true, high-quality Timothy Seed is not extra large this year. Crop was shorter than for some years past. Best qualities of Timothy Seed are to be had ahead of the big seed rush. Get your order in early. Buy "Farmer's Choice" Timothy Seed this year. Do not buy another kind of seed because it is lower in price. The difference cannot be great—and the small extra money put into "Farmer's Choice" Seed will mean for you good clean fields, and better stands of grass.

Uses of Timothy need not be discussed here. All know the wide popularity Timothy shares among other grasses. Sown alone 6 to 8 quarts of seed are required per acre. When Clover is to be added in the Spring, only 4 to 6 quarts per acre need be sown. Price—See Latest Price List.

Hoffman's Clovers

Insure their users better grass fields, heavier stands—cleaner hay and more of it. Each lot sold is tested for purity—freedom from weeds, and sound germination. Read full descriptions of varieties pages 2 to 5—then make up your order. You will be pleased with your investment in Hoffman's Clovers. Each year sees a steady increase in sales—this for no other reason than "Hoffman's Clovers Pay!"

Inoculation of Seed a Success

Use of Farmogerm for this purpose grows constantly year by year. Used on Clovers and the other legumes, the difference in the stand is plainly noticed. However, is of no value to Timothy, etc. And the nicest part about it is that soil producing the clover is left richer when the sod is turned under. Part of original investment, therefore, remains in your soil to benefit following crops. Read Page 13.

Good, clean Timothy Seed is one of the essentials for good stands—sow our

"Farmer's Choice"
Brand





Grass Seeds for Pastures, etc.

Any Special Mixture You Want

will be cheerfully made up for you without any extra charge whatever. Many scores of special mixtures are compounded every year for folks who want to follow a certain formula. Don't hesitate asking, we'll be glad to serve you in this manner.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The most important cultivated pasture grass in the United States. Palatable and nutritious, produces fine pasture. Suitable for all the Eastern and Northern States. Sown Spring or Fall.

Kentucky Blue Grass is a very hardy perennial grass. Produces an abundance of running root-stocks, by which it propagates readily. Does especially well in limestone soils. In general it is a low growing grass when compared to some other grasses—rarely exceeding two feet in height. Kentucky Blue does not grow as rapidly as some grasses and it is a good practice to sow other grasses along with it—especially where a pasture plot is desired as soon as possible. Sow about 40 lbs. per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel.

Used for lawns Kentucky Blue produces a good sod. However, our Lawn Grass Mixture (see page 11) is preferred for lawn purposes. It has other ingredients that are helpful. See List.

Red Top

No grass will grow under a greater variety of conditions than Red Top. It is about the best wet-land variety. In soils that lack lime, Red Top comes through nicely. Is very resistant to drought. A vigorous grower and will serve in a short time where a turf is desired.

Red Top may be sown either Spring or Fall. It matures about the same time as timothy. When once well started will spread out and supplant other grasses. It is however, not hard to destroy when necessary. Succeeds on most any soil. It grows very well on 'sour' soils. In certain sections of New England, Red Top is the principal hay plant sown.

This grass is very valuable in most any pasture mixture, being a sure and steady grower. Ofttimes is used along with Blue Grass for lawn seed mixtures. For field use, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our seed sells as 32 pounds to the bushel. See Price List.

Orchard Grass

Valuable for either hay crops or pasture purposes. Succulent and nourishing, more leafy and of greater length than many other grasses. Is early—ripens three weeks ahead of Timothy. Furnishes the first green grass in the Spring, and lasts well until Fall. It will last for years. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again within two weeks. Orchard grass will stand drought and is hardy. Thrives well on practically all soils. Orchard grass makes the most nutritious hay if cut when in bloom—but if allowed to become old before cutting, it is too woody. It is the nature of Orchard Grass to grow in tufts or bunches. Sow about 30 pounds per acre. We sell 14 pounds for a bushel. See Price List.

Meadow Fescue

Sometimes called English Blue Grass—but is not at all like our Kentucky Blue or Canada Blue Grass. One of the best natural or permanent Meadow Grasses. Very fine for hay—eaten by all stock and is a nourishing feed. Grows from two to three feet high—but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Thrives anywhere in the North. Very hardy. Does well on almost all soils—probably does its best on low, damp locations. Comes into use early and lasts the full season. Roots penetrate deeply 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Has some valuable traits as a fertilizer. Will endure severe freezing. Sow about forty pounds to the acre. Twenty-four pounds is sold as one bushel. See Price List.

Canada Blue Grass

Grows much like Kentucky Blue, but coarser, more rapidly—is shorter, and a more viry grass. Will thrive where Kentucky Blue will not. Makes less feed per acre. Canada Blue is suited to high, dry situations and rocky soil, also under trees. Does not make a good turf, having more stems and less forage. Grows from one to two feet high. Fourteen pounds mean one bushel. See Price List.

English Rye Grass

Generally called Perennial Rye Grass. This is a quick-growing grass, suitable for mixtures, pastures, hay and lawns. Succeeds well on most any soil not water-sogged, and affords good, quick, nutritious grazing. Stands close cropping, recovers quickly after cutting. The hay is eaten by all live stock. The leaves are abundant and the whole plant nutritious. Sow Spring or Fall—40 to 50 pounds per acre. 24 pounds sold as a bushel. See Price List.

(Grass Seeds—Continued from Page 10.)

Pacey's Rye Grass

Very similar to the English or Perennial Rye Grass, except that it is more of a dwarf plant—does not grow quite so tall. However, is a quick and sure grower. Superior to the English Rye for lawns or fine pasture. See Price List.

Bromus Inermis

This grass came originally from Russia. Now grown largely in the West. Is a perennial grass—stands for years. Wants a rich soil for best results. Sown from early Spring to late Fall. Withstands heat, drought and frost. Valuable for pasture and hay. Relished by cattle and all stock. Roots deeply—thus enabled to thrive on the driest soils. Sow two to three bushels per acre. Fourteen pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass

Here is a tall, rank grass that may be grown on inferior soils. Grows quickly—makes a good hay or pasture. Hardy—lasts for years. Deeply rooted—withstands drought. Becomes green early in the Spring—remains green late in the Fall. We sell 14 lbs. per bushel. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels per acre. This is a valuable grass in mixtures. It is especially adapted to be sown with Orchard Grass, Red Top, Clover and similar grasses. Prices—See Price List.

Sow "Hoffman's Lawn Grass" Seed

If it were possible for you to go see the many splendid lawns that were sown to this Mixture—no further reading would be necessary. It has given truly splendid results. It is composed of close-growing, fine-leaved, hardy grasses, that will live through the most severe Winters, stand steady use, and keep its good appearance. The most expensive grasses are included, and this mixture, if carefully seeded on well prepared soil, will produce a most beautiful sward—even—fine in texture—rich green in color.

Lawn can be seeded at any time from Spring to Fall. Weather, however, is apt to be the most favorable to seeding very early in the Spring or early in the Fall. One pound of seed will reach for about two hundred square feet if soil is thoroughly pulverized and in mellow condition. When soil conditions are not strictly ideal, heavier seeding is advised. We advise that seed be raked in slightly so that it will be covered from one-fourth to one-half inch. After seeding, the soil should be pressed down firmly.

Experience has proven that the use of this mixture is superior to that of any one grass alone—it is much more sure, and better all around in results obtained. You can sow Hoffman's Lawn Grass Seed with absolute assurance that you are using the very best to be had. See Price List.

Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture

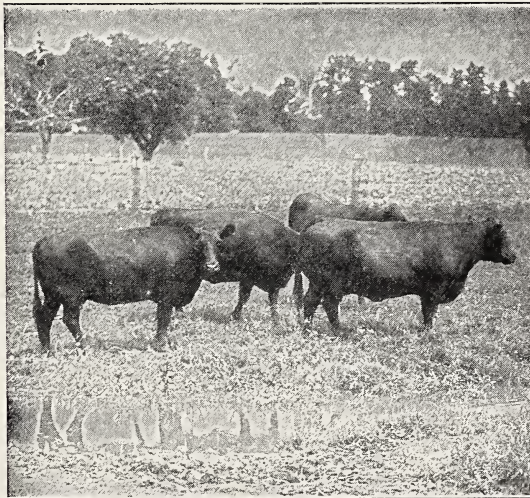
There are farms in every community that have land—now left idle because of difficulty in farming—too rocky, too steep, too small or too wet, to be farmed in the regular rotation.

If it happens that any part of your farm is on this order—don't let it lay idle any longer. Put it to work for you—here is a mixture of various pasture grasses, that if seeded to such patches of land—can be made to produce hay or pasture in profitable quantity for several years. A good tonnage of hay can be realized, in addition to the added pasture you would thus be gaining. On the whole, you would realize a nice rate of income on your investment.

These mixtures are made up of various grasses—ten to a dozen of them—blended in



For well-drained upland sowing—HIGHLAND MIXTURE



For Lowland, Meadows, Etc.—LOWLAND MIXTURE

proper proportions. The highest authorities have been consulted and our practical experience followed. Varieties are used that will make a succession of grasses to be cut or pastured the first season. If the seed is sown carefully, under reasonably good conditions, pasturing may begin early in the Summer and last until late Fall. A large proportion of the grasses are of a permanent nature and a field once firmly established will last for many years. In these mixtures are contained the Blue Grasses, Herd's Grass or Red Top, some of the Rye Grasses and fescues, other permanent pasture grasses, some timothy and certain small portions of some of the clovers—altogether making up a well-balanced formula, giving very good satisfaction.

Either the Highland or Lowland mixtures are recommended for either Spring or Fall sowing. Use 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Thirty-two pounds is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND—about our prices including "Free Bags" and "Prepaid Freight"—this is important. See last page for details.

Millets grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Millets should be cut before the seeds harden and before the growth becomes too woody. If judgment is used as to time of cutting, very satisfactory hay will result. It is a safe rule to cut millet when the seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants.

Japanese Millet. Grows taller than the average. Will grow on the poorest soils—and no location is too far north for it. Some Westerners call it 'Million Dollar Grass.' Has been known to yield twenty tons of hay to the acre. Has certain value for ensilage use, but of course not as valuable as corn. When fed green, should be cut just before seed-heads appear. On account of its succulence, Japanese Millet is more difficult to cure than Golden Millet, yet if well cured—makes a valuable hay, relished by all kinds of stock. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre—seed should be slightly covered. 32 lbs. is sold as a bushel. See Price List.

Golden Millet This variety (formerly called German) grows quickly, is easily cured—is of fine texture of stems—makes nutritious hay. Sow 3 pecks to one bushel per acre for hay. Only one peck to grow seed. Golden is about 2 weeks later than Hungarian, but more leafy and makes perhaps better hay. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and to the South, 7 to 9 weeks are needed to make a crop of Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay.

Golden Millet and Cow Peas Mixed makes a splendid combination for either hay or green feed—better than either seed sown by itself. Sow about 3 pecks Golden Millet with 1 bushel Cow Peas per acre. Cut when Millet is in bloom, regardless of maturity of Cow Peas at that time.

Hungarian Millet. This variety is widely known and a reliable sort. Adapted to the North—earlier than Golden Millet. Sow 3 pecks per acre for hay—less than a half-bushel to produce seed.

Sudan Grass Sudan Grass grows quickly. Depending on length of seasons and moisture, the first crop will be ready to cut in fifty to seventy days after seed is planted. The second crop usually inside the next forty-five to fifty days. Favorable seasons and locations will produce a third cutting in another similar period of time. Sudan belongs to the Sorghum family, but produces much more forage than Sorghum. The plant stools remarkably. As many as a hundred stems have come from a single seed. The hay is fully equal to Timothy hay—actual test showed it to analyze 9.13% protein. The stems are not extra heavy, even though the plant often reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet. For the best hay, Sudan should be cut when in bloom, or even a little earlier than this—about the time the heads start to appear. Sudan is an annual plant—seeded each year.



Harvesting Sudan Grass

Quantity of hay produced varies in different sections—a table of results here in our files showing anywhere from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 tons per acre. Higher in irrigated sections. The hay is not coarse, but is readily eaten by all classes of stock.

Soils:— Sudan has been grown successfully on most any kind of soil from heavy clay to light soil. A rich loam of course producing better crops than could be expected from light sandy soils. The ground should be well-drained. Does its best in hot weather—not so well suited for high altitudes. If you have any ground that won't keep the regular pasture grasses for you, give it a trial with Sudan Grass. Results will surprise you. When the other grasses wither because of dry weather, Sudan will be coming along in good shape, supplying plenty of good, rich pasture.

When to Sow:— Don't sow Sudan Grass Seed until the soil is warm—about corn-planting time or a little later. It should be drilled from one-half to an inch deep. If broadcasted, cover to similar depth. Broadcasting the seed will give a finer hay than if drilled. Of course, the latter way costs less in regard to seed. If drilled, four to six pounds of seed will do for an acre, provided, rows are 18 to 24 inches apart. If broadcasted sow 16 to 20 pounds per acre. Sudan is often sown with Soy Beans or Cow Peas—it makes an excellent combination for ensilage purposes.

Sudan is a quick, sure, heavy producer of hay, pasture or ensilage. Grows most anywhere—inexpensive to sow—Sudan should and will find many more places adopting it this Summer. The trade we serve throughout Pennsylvania and adjoining States now demands more and more Sudan Grass each year. Caution should be used when buying your Sudan Grass Seed. Avoid Southern-grown seed. Sudan is destined for wider use than it has already established in record time. See Price List.

If you will sow Clover Seed, Alfalfa, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, or Vetch this year, let us—for the good of your soil and Bank Account, too—sell you Farmogerm to inoculate it. No doubt about it—it pays to use Farmogerm! Many thousands of our customers have proven it in 13 years of actual use. And Farmogerm has the sanction of hosts of other people who know. This includes many various State officials and the Federal Department, at Washington, as well. True, there there are many other cultures—but why not buy a proven article? Anyway at this year's new low prices!

FARMOGERM



Notice the nodules (little sacs filled with nitrogen) on these roots. Farmogerm helps to increase their size and number.

Lower Prices and a Better, Easier Way to Buy It

Now you buy Farmogerm on the bushel basis. A bushel of Clover Seed takes a 1-bu. size of Clover Farmogerm, cost \$1.00. A bushel of Soy Beans, a 1-bu. size of Soy Bean Farmogerm, cost 60c. **That's much less than you ever paid for Farmogerm before!** Indeed, these new prices are so low that you can't afford not to inoculate your seed! Complete list of prices below.

Your seed inoculated with Farmogerm means better crops, better soils, less fertilizers. We believe in Farmogerm as the highest grade, most effective, most successful inoculation. The legume plants, all the clovers, beans, peas, vetches, etc., will yield better if inoculated with Farmogerm, and also leave in the soil a heavier deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of other crops that will follow them.

FARMOGERM 'STAYS FRESH'—EASY TO USE

There's one big point in favor of Farmogerm. Most all other cultures lose their value in a certain number of weeks or months. Farmogerm does not! It is put into special bottles with a special patented cork and air-tube. Its germs have been known to stay alive and active for over eight years. You can order Farmogerm along with your seeds, and keep it indefinitely until ready to sow. No last-minute rush to get your inoculation, and troublesome delays which might cause you much loss!

It is no unpleasant job to apply Farmogerm to your seed. Takes but little time. Just add water and shake the bottle to break up its contents and apply to the seed as directions advise you. Your crop will benefit beyond your expectations.

Farmogerm is now very economical. Use it liberally this Spring on all your legume seeds—All the Clovers, including Sweet Clover, Red, Alsike, Mammoth, White, Crimson; Alfalfa, Vetch, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, etc. Results are going to pay you. No other culture is stronger or more virile, very few if any others will so thoroughly treat as much seed. **You cannot now afford to do without Farmogerm.** A different bacteria is required for each different kind of seed—so **when ordering, be sure to state just what seed each bottle is to inoculate.**

NEW LOW PRICES:

(For the small seeds, such as Red and Alsike Clovers, Sweet Clover, all other Clovers, Alfalfa, Etc.)

1-bu. size, @ \$1 each; 2½-bu. size, @ \$2.25 each
½-bu. size, @ 60c. each; 10-bu. size @ \$8 each
¼-bu. size, @ 35c. each. (Postage Paid by us)

For Large Seeds, Soy Beans, Cowpeas, Field Peas, Vetches, etc.
½-bu. size, @ 35c. each; 1-bu. size, @ 60c.; 5-bu. size, @ \$2.25.
(Postage Paid by us)

Special Garden size for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, 25c.

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

- Unless the soil is very acid or wet, Farmogerm will:—
1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
 2. Increase the food value of legumes.
 3. Make legumes grow in new localities, where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
 4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
 5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm.



What Farmogerm Does for Clover



Digging "Irish Cobblers" in Maine

Seed Potatoes

Here is one farm crop where good seed counts for much. And with the outlook like it is this year, it is going to pay any eastern farmer to plant new seed of the best quality available. Such is offered on these pages. Aroostook County, Maine the source of most of this nation's best seed, has supplied all the seed potatoes this list offers you, except the last two lots mentioned at bottom of opposite page. Premiums have been paid to be sure of proper qualities, and we have faith in the ability of this seed to entirely please its buyers. Our Money-Back plan (page 1)

applies to Seed Potatoes as well as all other offerings of this Catalog.

WHEN and HOW to ORDER SEED POTATOES: You can order at any time. Orders are booked now for Spring shipment. On such orders an advance payment of \$1.50 per sack is required when entered. **Prices are subject to change.** If they haven't changed greatly when your order arrives, all O. K.—but if they have, we must reserve the right to refund a part of the price paid, or ask you the advance. In years of such wild fluctuations, we must be very cautious. We don't speculate—never carry extra large stocks, hence must make this point clear. Maine seed is offered in the 11-peck sacks—Michigan seed in 10-peck sacks. Spring orders are usually shipped end of March or early April. Safe arrival guaranteed if shipping date is left to us. Otherwise, buyer must assume risk. See List.

Varieties of Seed Potatoes (GROWN IN THE STATE OF MAINE)

"Irish Cobbler" The best-selling variety. Fully one-half of our sales are this sort. The Irish Cobbler is the earliest standard white potato. So well known that description might be omitted. It is round to oblong in shape. Eyes are rather shallow for an early sort. There is an indent at the stem end of the potato. The cluster of the eyes at seed end is apt to be on the side of the end. These characteristics of the Cobbler will enable anyone to identify it. The Cobbler is one of the best yielders. Given rich soil and proper fertilizer it will make extraordinary crops.

"Irish Cobblers"—Continued next page.

Facts on Successful Potato Production

Sandy soils, gravelly soils, medium to light loamy soils, heavy soils if drained, are suitable for Potato growing. Deep plowing, at least 8 inches (10 inches is better) is essential for best results.

Thorough harrowing to mellow the soil, to warm it, to preserve the moisture, cutting in 7 inches deep with disk is advised.

Good seed from the extreme North (preferably from Maine) is recommended.

Soaking the Seed 2 hours in 1 lb. formalin, diluted in 30 gallons of water, will prevent scab. Seed must be dried after treatment and before cutting or planting.

Large seed pieces preferred. One or two eyes. Each piece must have a good portion of flesh to sustain it until roots are started.

Commercial fertilizer preferred to manure. As much as a ton per acre permitted if same is worked into the soil and not allowed to contact with seed pieces.

Plant deep, 3 inches where early digging is the object. 4 to 5 inches if big crop is desired.

Plant 12 to 15 inches in row. Rows 3 feet apart. Machine planting is best and economical.

After planting, cultivate—cultivate—cultivate. Begin before potatoes are up, continue weekly if possible till vines are dead. Spray with Pyrox to kill pests and prevent blight and other fungus diseases.

—“Irish Cobblers”—Continued

The foliage is strong—branching—dark green. The eating qualities of the Cobbler cannot be excelled. It is quite mealy—not only when dug early, but when kept through the following Winter.

The Cobbler stores safely. Though it is an early sort, its eyes remain dormant as long as the later varieties under same conditions. The keeping qualities of the Cobbler have made this variety a suitable one for commercial planting. Summing up—the Cobbler is very early—cooks well—is mealy—beautiful in shape and color—stores safely—yields enormously. See Price List.

“Green Mountain” This is probably the best known standard sort grown. It is of highest eating qualities—round to oblong—white flesh—healthy grower—heavy foliage—good keeper, retaining its good eating qualities all through the Winter. We have to offer this year fine stocks of an improved strain of this variety. Order your supply of them early. Sales are always heavy on this sort.

“State of Maine” Another standard sort, well and favorably known—oblong in shape—large in size—prolific yielder—too well known to require lengthy description.

“Sir Walter Raleigh”—“Carman No. 3” These are two favorable sorts, very similar in manner of growth. Both blossom purple—grow round to oblong in shape—fine in eating qualities—heavy yielders—ripen in mid-season.

“Early Rose”—“Early Ohio”—“Early Surprise” Three sorts so popular they need no description here. Quite often they are hard to procure in suitable quality. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.

“Russett Rural” (Certified) Grown in Michigan In many sections of Pennsylvania, New York, and adjoining States, this “Russett” or “Russett Rural” is now produced on about as large a commercial scale as any other single late variety.

The Russett is a robust grower. The vines are stocky and thrifty. A deep-rooted potato—especially resistant to blight and drought. Apparently not as easily influenced by disease as most sorts. It is an easy potato to harvest. Is a very good keeper over Winter—will store in good shape until late into the Spring. Is of good cooking quality. And best of all—a dependable yielder of good crops of tubers.

Michigan Certified Seed—Every effort is made to better their quality each season. Every certified crop is given three close inspections. Two in the field—one in the bin. The first is made while the plant is in blossom—the second, shortly before the vines are killed by frost. The bin inspection as soon as possible after storage. Thorough search is made for the presence of diseases, and only a very small tolerance is permitted in certified crops. The highest-yielding strains are closely watched, and from them new seed-stock for following crops is secured. Yields from this Michigan Certified Seed have been turning out very good. Each bag bears a tag showing details of the Certification. See Price List.

“Russett Rural” Grown in Pennsylvania from Certified Michigan Seed of last year.) Special lot of good seed potatoes offered at an attractive price. It will find quick sale—the supply is not large. These potatoes were grown here in Pennsylvania from Certified Seed produced in Michigan last year. The quality is very good. The variety is identical in every way to the description given above to the Certified Michigan Seed.

Some folks prefer this kind of seed to that from other sections. And others who, rather than pay an extra price for new certified seed each year, prefer genuine, disease-free seed from a good, native crop. Seed of this quality—from crops that yielded as high as 285 bushels per acre—grown from seed that was certified just one year ago—is a purchase for any grower wishing to save in the cost of seed. If this offering appeals to you—order instantly. See List.



Seed Oats



Oats Harvest in North Dakota—where our Seed of this famous "White Russian" Variety is Produced

SEED OATS: Here are six proven varieties—selected from all others as kinds that have shown unusual ability to give satisfactory crops. All are well cleaned and free from foul weeds, sound in every respect, and recommended for Eastern sowing.

RATE OF OATS SEEDING

On a good seed bed of productive soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels of good seed by weight are drilled per acre. On thin land slightly heavier seeding is advisable....Hand seeding is wasteful. Drill seeding is uniform as to depth. Sow one-half to one inch deep, in moist soils—deeper in dry soils....Sow just as early as the ground can be prepared. Nothing gained sowing early on ground not properly prepared.

"Improved White Russian" Oats

This variety has indeed a host of friends. Since our customers first bought it in 1916, they have been speaking in highest terms about its good qualities and fine yields. "Improved White Russian" produces its growth somewhat after the manner of the old "Horse-Mane" or "Side" types—preferred by many where heavy yields of grain are desired. Just one year in the past ten has there been enough seed to go around—"Improved White Russian" always sells out early. Readers are urged to order soon. **Read next page**



A Wonderful Crop of "Improved White Russian"—over 100 bu. per acre



"WHITE RUSSIAN" OATS A HEAVY YIELDING VARIETY

After all, this is the practical test of any grain's value—its ability to produce good yields. Note the photo (next page) that shows a 100-bu.-per-acre field. Note this reprint from a former Catalog:

A Pennsylvania grower of this Oats wrote last year: "I got the most remarkable results from the Russian Side Oats. This was ripe and ready to cut, just as the prolonged wet weather set in last Summer. I had to wait almost four weeks before I began to cut with the binder. In this time practically none lodged, and when I cut very little was lost through shattering—no sign of mildew." Another customer said: "My Improved White Russian did admirably well—100 binder sheaves threshed $9\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, while my other oats threshed only 5 to 6 bushels per hundred sheaves". A Connecticut man wrote: "I have the finest piece of oats in this section from the seed you sent me—they are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in spite of the dry weather." And a New Jersey customer: "The Oats has given the most satisfactory results. We never have had a larger or better crop."

HARDY—STIFF IN THE STRAW

Seed Oats produced in the cold Northwest grows under peculiar weather conditions, that breed into it, certain qualities of vigor and hardiness that makes it excel other seed when sown here throughout the East. This has been proven by many years actual tests. There is more stamina—more ruggedness—more life to the plants it grows, consequently more Oats to put away at harvest time. On the level prairies of North Dakota (where this seed was grown), the crops are subjected to severe storms. "Improved White Russian" stands up remarkably in the face of such severe storms and is a great favorite out there for that reason. Also gained many Eastern friends on this point. Not the earliest oats, but ripens in mid-season through Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and nearby States.

BRIGHT, HEAVY GRAIN—VERY THIN HULL

The grains of "Improved White Russian" are plump, well-filled, and heavy. The hulled kernel of this variety is as large as that of the largest grained oats. But the hull is so very thin that the first sight of the grain makes it appear smaller than some others. Investigation by hulling several grains, reveals a splendid large kernel inside. This makes for an oats of the highest feeding value. A test of the grain showed it to weigh 42 lbs. per measured bushel. (We sell 32 pounds as a bushel). This seed was harvested and threshed in sound condition and is strictly white, unstained, fancy seed.

CLEAN—UNIFORM SEED—A SOUND INVESTMENT

This seed has been run over three special oat-cleaning machines—is not clipped. Its severe cleaning has removed light-weight, immature grains—and left for you nothing but good, sound, heavy kernels. Germination tests show practically perfect. Considering the extra premium this seed costs us, and the high freight charge from this far-off section, it is offered at a very fair price for seed of its quality. This variety will prove a profitable investment on any farm, where oats are sown. Buy "Improved White Russian" and we know you will be pleased with results. See Price List.



Grains of "Shadeland Climax"—Actual Size

"Shadeland Climax"

(A 'Tree' or 'Sprangle' Oats)

extra profits they have realized from it. A good portion of this year's stock of "Shadeland Climax" is Certified Seed. Many of the bags will bear Certification Tags.

Because of the increasing demand for Shadeland Seed, and the shorter-than-usual supply this year, it was a hard task getting this stock of seed away from its growers. The only way was to pay more than others would—so we did. Yet did not pay a bit more than this seed is worth—it truly is of extra value. The high freight rate from Coast to Coast, we agree, makes prices look high. But even so, buying this class of seed will pay—it has been paying its users for years, and will again.

"Shadeland Climax" Oats was developed in the famous Shadeland Valley of the States of Oregon and Washington. This valley is not flat, nor is it irrigated. The land is gently rolling to hilly. An ideal section for the production of Seed Oats that are always white, heavy, strong in germination and vitality. Indeed, Oats grow to perfection in this locality, and when taken to other sections carries with it the power to produce extra heavy yields.

"Shadeland Climax" is a sprangle or tree oats, large in the berry, often showing three grains to a spikelet. The hull is thin and the hulled berry is one of the largest and finest you ever saw. Ripens early—very early—ahead of the other oats produced where it is grown. Has a stiff straw that stands up under its burden of grain under the most trying circumstances. No oat is absolutely rust-proof, but "Shadeland Climax" from this favored section has rust-resistant qualities that make it safe from ordinary attacks when other varieties yield to rust's ravages.

Most important is the fact that "Shadeland Climax" is one of the heaviest-yielding tree oats. On tracts of hundreds of acres it has given yields of 93 bushels per acre. On smaller tracts, more

"Shadeland Climax"—Continued next page



This Picture of a Lebanon County (Pa.) Oats field, shows that Pennsylvania can produce good crops of Oats. Good Seed is one necessity for such fine crops.

—"Shadeland Climax"—Continued

than 100 bushels per acre have been harvested. Every year we have sold this seed throughout the sections we serve, **"Shadeland Climax"** has been making new friends for us, because of its ability to yield heavily.

Because of the good records it has been making, **"Shadeland Climax"** is greatly sought after by seedsmen from other sections. Result is that in order to get some of the seed for our trade we have had to pay an enormous premium. Freight charges per car amount to the greater part of \$1,000—you see, they must travel clear across the United States. Price therefore, that we must receive for it seems high—but indeed is low compared to common oats considering their value. In the best tests possible—alongside of other oats—it has come out first. First in yield—first in earliness—first in weight of grain, and withal, as beautiful white grains as is possible to grow.

Order your **"Shadeland Climax"** seed quickly. Supply is limited this year. It happens almost every year that several of our friends are disappointed by waiting until late to order—until after we are sold out.

Customers who grow Oats—and who want to grow a variety that will be a pleasure to look at and a surprise to their friends—and, lastly, want to grow them for the profit they get from the crop—should sow **"Shadeland Climax"** seed from this far Northwestern section. Price is higher than our standard varieties, but not a bit higher than the real worth of such seed. See Price List.

Prize Winning **"Shadeland Climax"** ➡



"Swedish Select" Seed Oats

Year after year the call for **"Swedish Select"** becomes greater. It is one of the most valuable varieties. For the moderate investment required, our **"Swedish Select"** seed will give its purchasers a good return.

"Swedish Select" was brought to this country from Russia, by the Department of Agriculture, in 1899. It at once became popular because of its heavy yields and other desirable characteristics. It is early, has a stiff straw that prevents lodging, and is a branching variety. A few years after its introduction to this country, Mr. G. A. Garton took it to England, and there under his care and breeding so improved it that when it was again sown in this country it showed even greater yields.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, in an official bulletin, said of this variety: "It has been shown that the ten-year average yield of this Oats at the Wisconsin Experiment Station was eight and one-half bushels per acre greater than other varieties. Our customers who have purchased this variety have had good results—favorable reports have come from all sections.

One characteristic of the **"Swedish Select"** is its great root development. This gives it power to go through with big yields on almost any kind of soils or under varied conditions. Customers having high, dry situations or clay-loam soils on which other varieties have not succeeded will do well by sowing this popular variety.

"Swedish Select" is grown with success in almost every section where oats is grown on a commercial scale. Farmers who want a branching variety of a well tried, reliable kind can safely put their trust in **"Swedish Select"** regardless of the acreage they want to put out. We advise sowing 3 bu. per acre. Quality is strictly first grade—germination tests almost perfect. See Price List.

"Silver Mine" Seed Oats

The "Silver Mine" variety has earned for itself an enviable reputation. Is one of the old standard sorts. It is a very hardy as well as prolific type—yields kernels of good, bright color and thin hull. Is a variety in great favor among manufacturers of rolled oats, they being partial to it because of its thinness of hull.

The heads are of the tree or sprangle type, growing long and starting low down on the stalk. This tendency seems to prevent lodging easily. The straw is thicker and stronger than that of the average oats, hence better adapted for growth on heavy soils than many of the ordinary varieties.

"Silver Mine" is an early variety. This, together with other favorable tendencies, makes "Silver Mine" a fine variety to plant mixed with Canada Peas for early crops of feed for either hay or soiling. Farmers who feed oats in the sheaf, straw included, claim that the soft hulls, large grains and clean straw of the "Silver Mine" makes it palatable. See Price List.

"Peerless" Seed Oats

Here is an Oats at a very low price for those who want something good at a figure only a little above the cost of feed oats. Very pleasing reports have come from customers who have used this seed during the past eight years. "Peerless" is a regular tree or branching oats—is not the very earliest maturing variety, but is classed as an early sort. Ripens in mid-season. Our stocks are of good, heavy seed—bright color—well cleaned and sound—free from weeds—strong in germination. It will please. The stock offered came to us from Northern Illinois. See Price List.

"Bumper Crop" Seed Oats

"Bumper Crop" Seed Oats. Small quantity of seed we have of this variety prevents more space being given to it. "Bumper Crop" is one of the most popular varieties on our list—large in the grain—very stiff-strawed—early—and a good yielder. Grows a very compact head—is an exceptional stouter—unequaled for rugged hardiness. "Bumper Crop" is among the worthiest varieties of Oats in cultivation to-day—and farmers growing it are always well-pleased with crops they get. The color of a portion of this year's "Bumper Crop" is not quite as bright as sometimes—but careful tests show sound germination of the seed. See Price List.



Head of "Bumper Crop" Oats

Canada Field Peas

Such a statement, from so reliable a source, gives progressive farmers something to think about. Different from the grain crops, which 'take away' from the soil, peas will return its much-needed nitrogen. Rank next to the Clovers in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Large dairymen and stock feeders are using Canada Peas extensively each Spring for purposes of hay, soiling and pasture.



Canada Peas and Oats

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas in that the latter are warm weather plants and under no circumstances may be planted until the soil is warm, which is usually after the corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in the Spring. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be fitted you can plant your Canada Peas.

FINE FOR EARLY GREEN FEED

In a very short time after planting the ground is covered with green. The most popular method among dairymen is to plant Canada Peas with an early variety of oats, the planting to be done early as possible, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Canada Peas with the same quantity of oats. Peas and oats may be mixed and sowed together. However, careful dairymen sow each separately and claim surer results for their trouble. The Peas should be drilled first 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Then the oats should be drilled $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. The deeper planting of the Peas will protect the latter in case very dry Spring weather is met with. If Peas are planted alone $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are required, if drilled; 3 bushels if broadcasted and harrowed in.

The growth of Peas planted alone is upright for a time, after which it falls and completes its growth in a prostrate position. It is because of this habit that it is preferable to plant with oats, which serves to support the vines and makes the crop more palatable and more accessible.

—"Canada Field Peas"—continued next page.

Canada Peas make an abundant pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. However, it is wasteful to feed in this way, as trampling of stock destroys much of the growth. The most economical way is to let the growth become tall, when the mixture of oats and peas should be mowed and either fed green or made into hay. The cuttings should take place when the oats is comparatively green and the peas have begun to form pods. This makes the very finest hay, or if fed green the very best green fodder that can be offered to any kind of live stock. After this cutting a new growth will be made that may either be turned under with the plow or pastured.

The Canada Pea part of the hay is rich in protein and contains the other ingredients of Cow Pea and Soy Bean fodder. There is no other method of producing so quickly a growth of such valuable feed in the fore part of the Summer as Canada Peas and Oats.

CANADA PEAS A LEGUME—IMPROVING THE SOIL THAT GROWS THEM

Nitrogen is gathered in sufficient quantity for its own growth and leaves deposits in the soil for the benefit of the crops to follow.

Large quantities of Farmogerm are sold each season to inoculate the Canada Pea Seed. Read Farmogerm, page 13. Inoculating with Farmogerm increases the growth of the Pea crop and adds to the value of the next crop to follow on this same ground.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED IS PREFERRED for planting. We have on hand large stocks of No. 1 stock, high in germination that were grown in Northern Michigan, noted for fine seed peas.

CANADA PEAS AND OATS MIXED are a decidedly profitable crop from every point of view. We urge our customers, not now familiar with them, to give same a trial. Arrange your plans early so you can sow early. Get your seed at once.

THE RIGHT VARIETY OF OATS should be sown with Canada Peas. We recommend "Peerless" and "Silver Mine" varieties. Both are early—not too thick-walled, and yet strong enough to support the vines. See Oats section of Catalog for description and Price List for quotations.

Seed Grains—For Spring and Summer Planting

Bearded Barley

"Wisconsin Pedigree" variety.

One of the greatest Barley States of the Nation is Wisconsin. The Department of Agriculture of that State through its Experiment Station has been very active along the line of improvement in various of the grains it produces. Special progress has been made with Barley—one of its leading crops. The variety here offered was developed by the above Station and has clearly shown its ability to outdo other varieties. Not only does it excel in its home State, but Wisconsin Pedigree Barley has been outyielding other strains throughout various sections where it has been grown. Increases of 5 to 8 bushels per acre have been observed. On one farm, its yield was very close to the 45-bushel per acre mark.

Wisconsin Pedigree is a 6-row barley. This strain is stiffer in the straw than many other types. Stands up very well. A vigorous grower. Stands taller than most barleys—stalks of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to nearly 5 feet high. Ripens uniformly—heads fill well—develop fully. The heads are large, and unusually long. The grain is of good color and plump—heavy—and sound.

Barley will do well most anywhere from the Canadian border to the States far South. In the Eastern and more Southern States, it will deteriorate, unless seed is brought from the North at short intervals. Barley will do well on land too poor for many other grain crops. It will outyield wheat in many sections and the grain is valuable for all kinds of stock. Barley should be sown as early as Oats if possible, for the best results, but barley will stand late planting better than oats. The Wisconsin Pedigree Barley described above is leading other types in feeding value and yielding qualities. Sow about 2 bu. per acre. See Price List.



Beardless Barley

Although it produces less grain than bearded barley, some prefer Beardless Barley as a nurse crop for Alfalfa. We sometimes have Beardless to offer—but it is very hard to secure. When not quoted on Price List, we cannot supply it.

Spring Wheat ("Marquis" Variety). Government authorities recommend this variety, both for yielding ability and good flour-making qualities. We have been discouraging the growing of Spring Wheat, except in higher portions of Pennsylvania and in the States to the North. We believe this Marquis variety will do further South—knowing that it has succeeded where other kinds of Spring Wheat failed. One reason that Marquis does better than other Spring varieties is that it is earlier by ten days than the others and not nearly as subject to rust and disease. Marquis makes a beautiful grain—somewhat smaller than our ordinary Winter wheats. Our Marquis seed comes from Minnesota, which means that our seed besides being pure and clean, has all the inherited tendencies of the Northwest—earliness—hardiness and productiveness. See Price List.

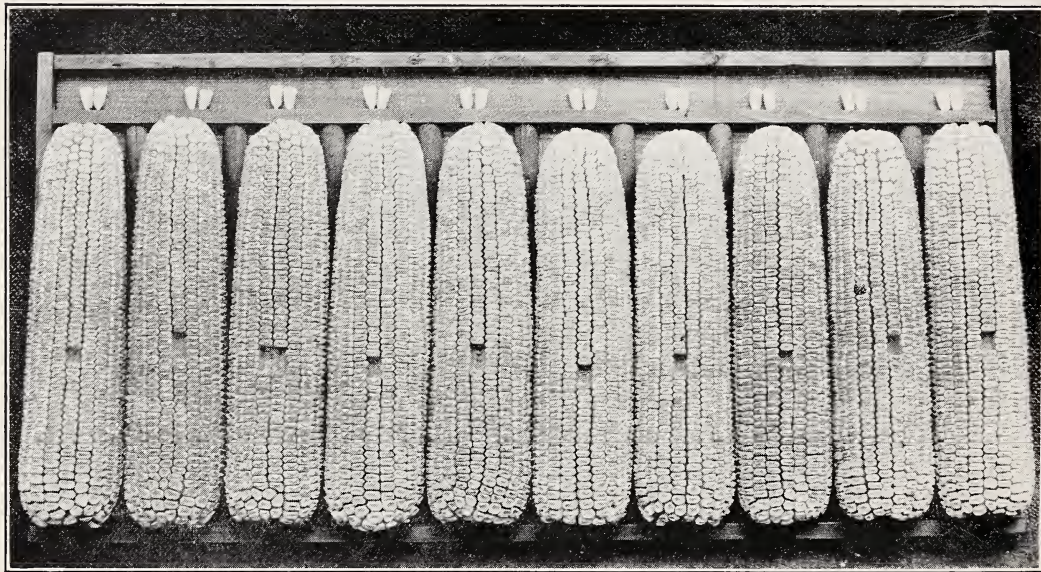
Spring Rye This crop is used to produce grain, and also used to sow with other grains for Spring pastures and soiling purposes, as well as for nurse crops. Spring Rye should be seeded early, same as oats. Seed should be brought from the North, as seed produced here deteriorates rapidly. Spring Rye is not quite as plump in the grain as Winter Rye—otherwise very similar in all respects except that it does not usually attain as great height. See Price List.

Speltz or Emmer Speltz is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. It resists almost any extreme of weather. Speltz is readily eaten by all kinds of stock—especially adapted for feed to cows. Speltz should be mixed, however, with bran shorts to give best results. Speltz is also valuable as a hog feed, and may too be fed with other feed to horses.

A wonderful drought resister. Ripens early. Does not yield to rust or smut like other grains. Not readily damaged by harvest rains. Thrives on poor land, stony ground. Sow two bushels per acre—handle the crop all through about the same as you handle Oats. See Price List.

Buckwheat A valuable crop for soil improvement as well as the production of grain. Will thrive on very poor land—in fact where hardly anything else will grow. Very popular in Northern and mountainous sections. It is used to a great extent for bees. Yield in grain and straw is heavy, even on thin soils. Buckwheat flour is very valuable human food. Buckwheat middlings have high protein content and are much in demand for dairy feed. Buckwheat in the grain is an attractive poultry feed—also a good fattening feed for hogs. Wherever there is a possibility of another crop failing, Buckwheat Seed should be kept on hand for quick seeding. May be sown broadcast, and covered with a smoothing harrow. It is a sure 'catch' crop. Besides producing heavy crops on poor soils, it must be remembered that Buckwheat is not hard on land.

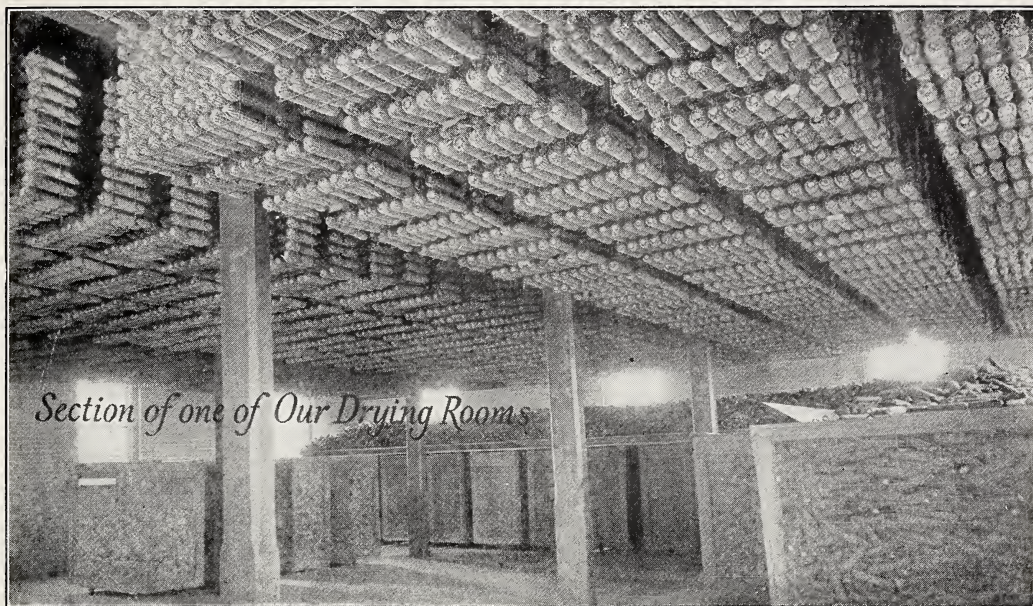
JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT is the kind mostly used—large grain—brownish color—good yielder. We can sometimes also offer the Silver Hull variety. See Price List.



Seed Corn

Good fertile soils, the right climate, plus careful farming—results in the fact that Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, can and does produce Seed Corn of superior quality. Such is offered on these pages. And at so little cost per acre, that **you can plant it at a lower rate than any other farm crop you grow!** True, several concerns are offering Lan-

caster County grown Seed Corn. True, also—there is but one which has gone to much trouble and expense, in the way of building, expensive drying racks, extra handling, heating equipment, etc., etc., to provide the best Seed Corn that this famous county produces. The list before you right now offers you the product of all that extra investment and expense. —"Seed Corn"—Continued next page



Section of one of Our Drying Rooms

—“Seed Corn”—continued.

Varieties offered in this book represent those which time has proven as reliable and dependable for planting in other sections. That they have been successful elsewhere is very evident by the fast-growing number of bushels shipped out each Spring.

It would be a pleasure to show you, Mr. Reader, the thousands of bushels of corn now being dried and cured here in our plant. Visitors always express surprise at its appearance. This year you are offered nicer corn than has been our privilege to quote you for a long time. It would pay you well at this time to renew any strain you may have had for a while. It is a fact that new blood in your seed pays a profit. Or just for trial's sake—put up a field of your own corn against one planted with Hoffman's 1926 Seed! And watch the results.

TESTED AND OF SOUND GERMINATION

Each lot of seed corn you buy here has been tested, and must show a high percentage, or it will never be shipped to you. If you wish to do so—make your own tests upon it too, after you receive it, and be free to exercise your rights under our Money-Back terms (page 1).

You gain three ways in planting Hoffman's Seed Corn. You save all bother of selecting your seed—you are sure of good, sound seed—an even stand of corn—and you will have more corn to haul in next fall—a better, more profitable crop.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” A Good Variety for Crib or Silo—or Both

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” leads our list of Seed Corn for the reason that it is the most popular corn ever sold. If readers could but see the many letters and hear the fine reports that users of this Corn have sent us, no further discussion would be needed to convince them of its superior merits. As an all-around, general purpose corn, we don't believe there is a better variety.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” has proven, under varied conditions of soil and climate, to be a most reliable and profitable corn—offering a wider range of usefulness for either husking or ensilage purposes than other corns yet developed.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” Fills the Crib

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” corn differs in type from every other. It is an odd variety. Will never take prizes at a corn show. Doesn't conform to the standards that corn judges like to see—(Note the tendency to grow on curved rows as shown on these pictures). Nor the uniformity common to many other corns. However, it has many excellent qualities not considered at the show, that make it a most valuable variety to grow.

Truly a Sure Cropper. Its extreme tendency to grow leafy accounts for its ability to withstand drought and other serious draw-

“Lancaster County Sure Crop”—Continued next page



—“Lancaster County Sure Crop”—Continued
backs. We know of no other variety so sure to produce a nice, big ear on every stalk in the field as “Lancaster County Sure Crop”. Nubbins are scarce.

A Variety for Rough and Ready Culture. While this corn will do well on the richest land and respond to careful cultural methods, we want to recommend it particularly for farms not so fertile, where corn frequently fails and where the best attention can not always be given.

It will fill the Crib. Not because the ears are so thick, for there are only 16 to 20 rows of grain on each ear—but because each stalk will reliably and surely do its duty by producing a nice ear, and because the length of the ear makes up for its lack of extreme thickness.

It Shells Well. The cob is very thin. Grains are not so deep as corn experts desire, but more squarish, with no lost space between the rows; 66 to 68 lbs. of ears easily shell a bushel of grain.

Rich in Protein. No corn we know of is richer in protein than “Lancaster County Sure Crop”. This has been established chemically and by practical experiment. This is indicated by the color, which is a rich yellow. When shelled, the grain has a reddish yellow cast. This color, with the great length of the ear, are among the oddities of the variety.

Matures Early. Not extremely early, but is classed among the early corns. Except in adverse seasons, matures in most all Sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, except in high mountainous locations.

Husks Easily. Among the folks who do the actual work, “Lancaster County Sure Crop” has won many friends—for this corn husks very easily, and this fact is surely commendable.

Pleases its Growers. Wish you could read the many splendid reports customers send us. One farm-owner actually specified in the lease given his tenant, that “Lancaster County Sure Crop”, and no other, must be the kind of corn his tenant plants.

Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Investigator Hartley said here in Lancaster County: “In my judgment, Sure Crop is the best corn for this zone under cultivation.” Government tests conducted in all Eastern States, and as far West as Illinois, South Dakota and Iowa, have proven Lancaster County Sure Crop a superior yielder of good, sound, mature corn.

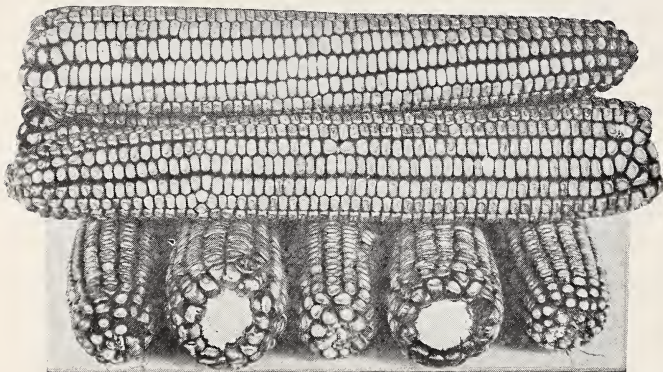
Adopt “Lancaster County Sure Crop” on your farm this year. Buy your seed from this stock, and you will be starting right for better corn and more of it next husking time. See Price List.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” Fills the Silo

Many folks now-a-days have learned that considerable corn, as well as stalk, should go into the silo—and that where length of season permits, the corn grains should be well glazed before cutting. Farmers with this view-point are firm believers in “Lancaster County Sure Crop” as the very best corn for this purpose. Because of this, our trade in this Sure Crop variety for ensilage purposes has grown to immense proportions.

Many large dairymen throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Ohio and the adjoining States, now depend each year upon this variety—and our Lancaster County grown seed—for their silos. Farm Bureaus of the East have become acquainted through tests with the merits of this variety—rich in its protein content with its nutritive value as compared to other silage corns, recommend it highly.

“Lancaster County Sure Crop” grows quite tall—is very leafy—develops early—withstands drought—will develop corn well to the North—makes a richer ensilage than most other varieties. You will be pleased with “Lancaster County Sure Crop” as a silo-filling corn. Adopting it on your place this Spring for either silo or husking use, will prove to be a good investment.



Long Island, New York—“Enclosed find order for Seed Corn. Had six acres of this Sure Crop, and am well pleased with results.”

Washington County, Penna.—“The Lancaster Sure Crop was the heaviest fodder and corn I ever saw. Old men told me they never seen anything to compare to it—said it could not be beat in the State.”

Geauga County, Ohio—“Send me 5½ bushels Lanc. Co. Sure Crop Seed. I planted one bushel last year and was sure pleased with it. My neighbors want to try it this year.”

Warren County, New Jersey—“I am sending you a stalk of your Lanc. Co. Sure Crop corn. When I got the seed which I left up to you, I thought I was stung, but planted it anyway for the fodder. It proved to be the best corn I got this year—without rain and lashed to pieces on July 4th with hail. What do you think of it.”

Henry County, Ohio—“I have planted your Sure Crop corn the past two years and find it the best corn I ever raised. Got my corn planted a little late last time and it didn't quite ripen enough to plant it, but was an extra good crop. I need 15 bushels, please quote price.”

Monroe County, Michigan—“Last year I got some Sure Crop seed from you and was well pleased with it. I filled my silo with it and stored lots of it in the crib. It is sure some wonderful corn. I had ears that measured 16 inches long last Fall. It also is wonderful silo corn—I filled an 8 by 30 ft. silo with an acre and a half of this Lancaster County Sure Crop corn.”

Carroll County, Maryland—“Don't forget to save me 1½ bushel Lancaster County Sure Crop corn, last year I thought it was a little small in the grain, but I had an excellent crop.”

Montgomery County, Penna.—“Reserve for April shipment three bushels Lancaster Sure Crop corn. We had a grand crop of this variety and want the seed pure.”

"Red Cob White Ensilage"

This is a white corn—grows on a red cob. It is a very popular, special ensilage, as well as fodder corn. We have been selling it for the past nine years, and have been receiving uniformly very good reports from the trade.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" is sweet—tender—juicy, has short joints, abundance of leaves, and grows to a good height. It is leafy throughout its length and yields an almost unbelievable tonnage of either ensilage or fodder.

"Red Cob White Ensilage" may be depended upon anywhere. In the North and wherever seasons are short, the ears will not fully mature. Where the seasons are average length to long, Red Cob White will mature considerable grain. Our stock is carefully cleaned, and tested for sound germination. See Price List.

You might care to read some of the reports from users of Red Cob White Ensilage:

NEW YORK—"As usual, your RED COB ensilage corn has given satisfaction."

"One 7-acre field of your Red Cob White Ensilage produced one-third more fodder than a 9-acre field of another variety."

OHIO—"We are better pleased every year with your Red Cob. Its germination properties can't be beat."

"Your Red Cob Ensilage is preferred here to any other—the acreage for the coming season will be much larger than last."

PENNSYLVANIA—"That Red Cob Ensilage corn was certainly great stuff. It filled both silos—and I couldn't use all there was, I gave 5 acres of it away to my neighbors."

WISCONSIN—"The 'Shadeland Climax' Oats is a wonder, and the corn 'Red Cob White Ensilage' I can't write enough about. I grew the best and tallest corn around this part of the country—it measured 12 ft. high."

MASSACHUSETTS—"The field of Fodder Corn that received first premium at our County Fair was grown from your Red Cob seed. It grows larger, has more ears and leaves than any other variety."

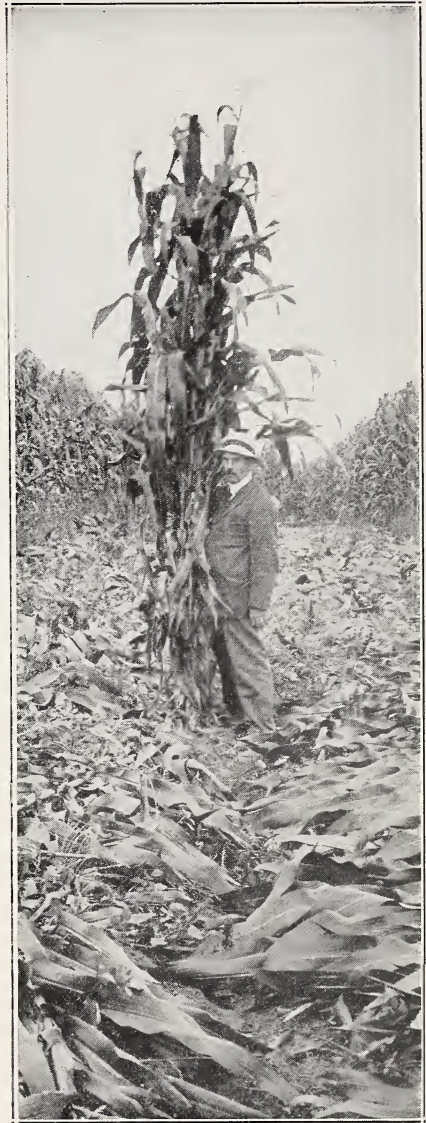
MAINE—"We consider your Red Cob Ensilage far ahead of any corn now grown. It always grows perfectly and gives satisfaction."

"Eureka Ensilage" Corn

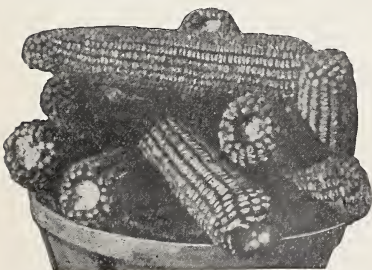
This is another special Silage Corn. Grows to great height and is very leafy. A favorite variety in many sections where the Silo must provide feed for an extra long time. "Eureka" surely gives tonnage. But some authorities prefer "Red Cob White" to "Eureka" for its ability to come nearer to maturity in the more Northernly locations. This "Eureka" seed is not grown here in Lancaster County—comes from farther South. Sometimes we do not have "Eureka" to offer. If in stock will be found quoted on Price List.

"Golden Yellow Dent"

This is a medium-early yellow corn. A good cropper—makes ears of medium size, a nice, rich yellow grain. Kernels are of good depth. This corn shells very well—a bushel of seventy-two pounds frequently makes sixty to sixty-two pounds of shelled grain. Is a good, reliable yielder. Fodder does not grow quite as heavy as some other yellow corns, yet is leafy and gives ample growth for average uses. "Golden Yellow Dent" is very worthy as a good producer for average soils. See Price List.

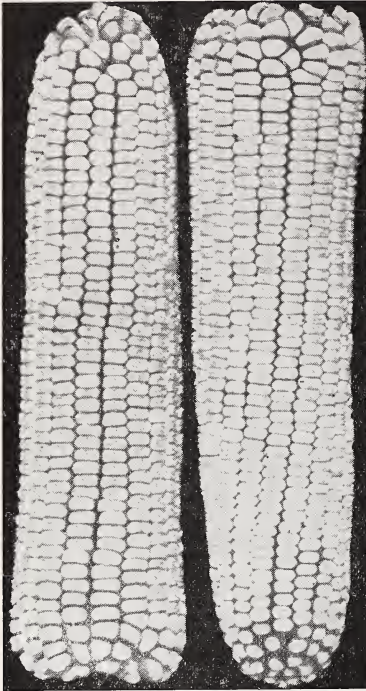


"Red Cob White Ensilage"



Ears of "Improved Leaming"

"Improved Leaming" (Please don't confuse this variety with the "Early Leaming"—a small-eared, extra-early corn—offered on page 26). "Improved Leaming" is a very reliable corn for rough and ready culture. It is adapted to most any soil and climate. Rich yellow-wedge-shaped grains of good depth, red cob of moderate size, ears rather tapering in shape. Rows number about 16 to 20. Ears are medium long. Fodder has numerous wide leaves. Stalks are thick and not as tall as some other varieties. On rich land two ears are often produced on a stalk. Land of less fertility, mostly grows creditable ears of nice corn. "Improved Leaming" fills well at tip and butt—little space is between the rows. It is a favorite at the Experiment Stations. This variety will respond wonderfully on the best corn farms and will give surprising results on farms where corn is not usually a successful crop. See Price List.



Ears of "White Cap Yellow Dent"

ordinary on soils of just average fertility. "White Cap Yellow Dent" is rapidly coming into favor, on account of its heavy yielding qualities and being suited for soils of medium fertility.

MATURES EARLY

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, southern New York, and all States South, excepting in mountainous sections and higher altitudes, White Cap Yellow Dent should mature. Makes good size ears. Each stalk produces a good ear—which has much to do with the value of any variety.

"White Cap" corns are being more widely used each year because of their heavy yielding qualities and their ability to do well on soils of just medium richness. This strain we offer is a very true type—early enough and productive enough for the most critical farmer—indeed, ranks among the most valuable types we have ever offered. Anyone who has met with disappointment in other strains of White Cap tried out, will find satisfaction and profit in this strain. Early orders are urged—demand will be heavy and may absorb the supply quickly.

"Early Leaming" The earliest variety on our list—will mature in 90 days. This is the genuine, small-eared, early variety. Of course, not the most attractive variety on our list, because of the short season in which it develops. The grains are of good size, cobs small, borne low down on the stalk. Color is a rich yellow—not surpassed by any other sort on our list in this respect. This variety will do well even north of Pennsylvania, and if planted in time will succeed in high altitudes. Where season will afford it, we would prefer the other kinds offered.

"Johnson County White" A pure white variety—our only strictly white corn. Its growers win more prizes than those of any other corn. "Johnson County White" has taken the Grand Champion Prize in four successive National Corn Shows. (The picture on page 22, shows the Grand Champion ears at Chicago Show of two years ago). The ears are almost perfect in their formation. This is not an early corn—in fact, a late variety—requires full season. **Does Not Require Rich Soil.** "Johnson County White" will prove a profitable cropper where climate will permit, and doesn't require the best kind of soil to do it. Will produce larger crops than the large-eared yellow corns under such conditions. "Johnson County White" is often used for silo purposes and gives splendid results. See Price List.

"White Cap Yellow Dent" Here is a strain of White Cap Yellow Dent Corn that has met with unusual favor. It is the best looking and the best yielding, of any of the White Cap Corns we have known. The variety differs from every other on our list. Ears appear white—that is the exposed parts of the grains when on the cob, show white. But when shelled, the sides of the grain show yellow—indeed richer, more healthy looking than we have ever noticed on a white cap strain. The originator and producer of a part of our supply of this strain is a local man, Mr. D. M. Landis. He is a young, successful Lancaster County farmer, who has applied to corn breeding, selection and production, much patient labor and deep study with very gratifying results.

A PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN

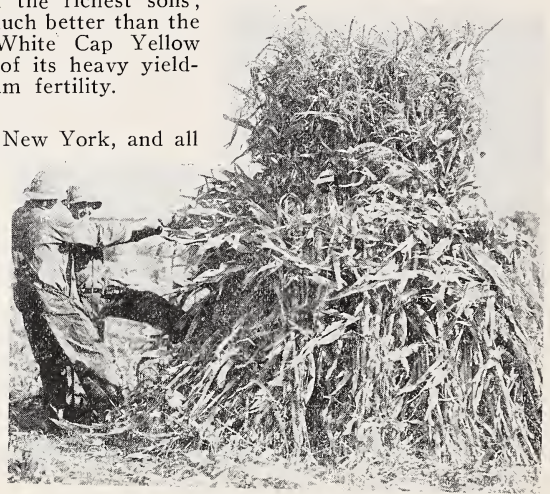
With this corn, Mr. Landis has captured many first prizes at various Corn Shows over the country—Local Shows as well as National Shows. In many of the past years' exhibits, at Harrisburg, Mr. Landis has been taking first prizes in his class. Besides its ability for winning prizes, this White Cap Yellow Dent is a

HEAVY YIELDER OF SOLID EARS

The percentage of shelled corn to ear corn is very pleasing. Rows of grain are very closely set on the cob. Ears thus form very compactly. Cob is not large. Ears therefore of moderate thickness—20 to 24 rows of grain. Grains are of good length as well as width.

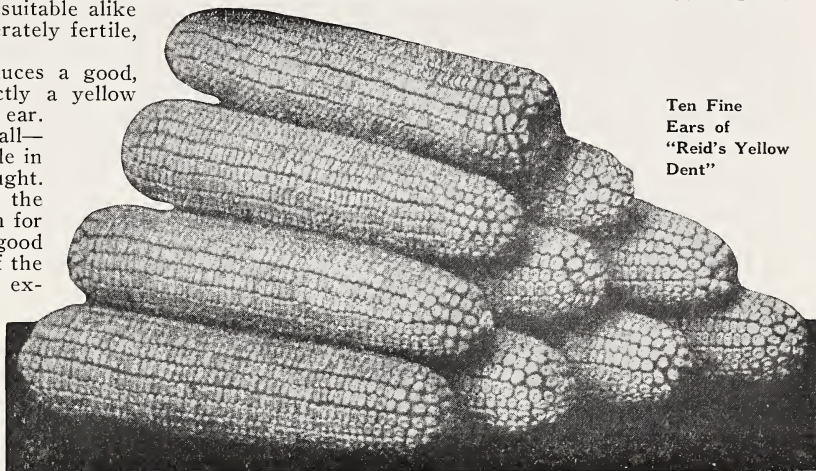
DOESN'T REQUIRE RICHEST SOILS

This point is greatly in favor of this variety. It will respond, of course, with heavy crops planted on the richest soils; but does much better than the



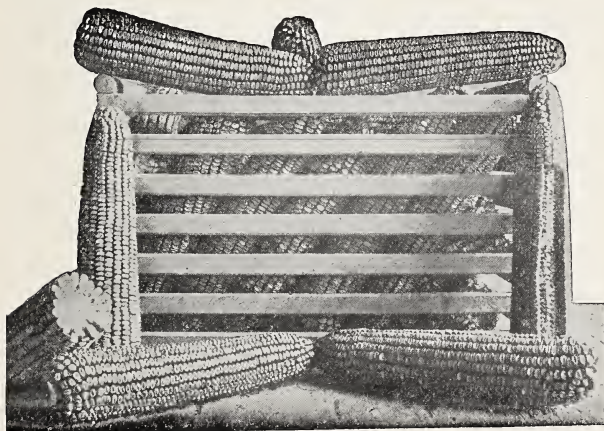
"Reid's Yellow Dent" A popular leader among the straight yellow cribbing corns. "Reid's Yellow Dent" is a first-rate, all around, practical variety of yellow corn. Ears are medium in length—cob is red and **very thin**. Grains are deep. Rows run very regular from end to end—and are set very closely on cob—there couldn't be a more compact ear. Reid's fills out well at both tip and butt. Few corns show such a big proportion of shelled grain to cob. It is early corn. Not quite early enough for the Northern exposed slopes of Pennsylvania Mountain sections, but will mature nicely elsewhere in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia. It is suitable alike for land that is only moderately fertile, as well as for rich soils.

Each Reid's stalk produces a good, solid ear. Reid's is strictly a yellow corn—both shelled and on ear. The fodder is medium to tall—it is leafy. This is desirable in case of prolonged drought. Reid's has been grown on the Hoffman Homestead Farm for many years with very good success. If your land is of the average kind—neither extremely rich nor extremely poor—and your season of average length you need not hesitate to plant Reid's Yellow Dent. Order your Reid's Yellow Dent early—we always sell out. See Price List.



Ten Fine
Ears of
"Reid's Yellow
Dent"

"Long's Champion Yellow Dent" This is a much improved strain from the Long's Champion Yellow Dent sold by us some years back. Careful handling and selection by our growers has resulted in a corn greatly superior in many ways. This strain now matures earlier—has richer yellow color than formerly—a deeper grain—a smoother ear has been bred. None of the productive ability of the variety has been lost. This is just the corn for those in search of large-eared, deep-grained varieties. In considering such varieties, customers will please note that large-eared, yellow corns require richer land, more careful culture, and a longer season than do smaller-eared sorts.



Long's Champion is the corn for the ambitious farmer who wants to do something big and unusual in corn growing. He can't depend on our seed alone. But if he will fertilize his land, prepare it well, see that there is a full, even stand—and cultivate after he has the stand, he will grow a crop that will please him, profit him, and astonish his friends. Long's Champion can be made to yield 100 bushels shelled corn per acre in good hands. Ears have good thickness—good length—often weigh two pounds. The rich yellow grains have depth and width—a good ear is truly a mass of corn.

"Long's Champion" for the Silo. It is fast becoming a favorite ensilage corn. Very popular in the Northern and New England States especially. Rich in feeding value. Produces extra heavy tonnage. Is preferred by many to the regular silage varieties. See Price List.

Flint Corn "Longfellow Yellow" Variety. This is an eight-rowed variety, making ears ten to fifteen inches in length, that can be grown where seasons are too short for the early dent varieties. It is productive, often yielding two ears to a stalk. Can at some places be planted as late as July 1st and mature a fine crop. Sold shelled only. We offer fine quality seed of this well-liked variety. See Price List.

Sweet Corn "Stowell's Evergreen" variety. Here is a supply of very nice seed. Grown in Lancaster County. Cleaned right. Sound germination. Growers had planted for local corn-drying plants, but had such good crops that dryers could not handle entire acreage. The surplus was properly cared for, and has cured into fine seed. It is offered at an attractive price. One bushel of this seed means 46 pounds. See Price List.



Soy Beans

This is the year to start with Soy Beans. Price of Seed is attractive, its quality good. Soy Beans will furnish cheaply, the protein you are paying fancy prices for in cotton-seed-meal, bran and other protein feeds. A sure crop, easy to plan for, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—even where other legumes won't grow, valuable for forage, improves the land when properly inoculated. Read "Facts about Soy Beans (page 30). **Varieties of Soy Beans** here described are the standard kinds—usually in stock. Price Lists issued throughout the season will quote the varieties then for sale, and may also quote certain other worthy varieties not described here. Good qualities of Soy Bean seed are offered.

"Manchu" This variety has been used throughout Pennsylvania, and especially the mid-western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for the past several seasons. As a general all-purpose bean, it has few rivals. In fact, in some of the more Western States just mentioned, stands at the head of the list of popular kinds of Soy Beans. The seed of the Manchu variety is of medium size, yellow in color, with a sort of small, dark-brown or blackish mark where it was fastened to the pod. A noticed trait of the Manchu is that it don't shatter or shell out its seed so easily as many other sorts. Produces seed at a heavier rate than some kinds. For forage is a valuable kind—grows tall—erect and bushy—the foliage well covers the plant. Is popular as a variety for hogging down. Matures the beans in about 110 days of normal season. Manchu has already gained much popularity, and holds further promise of being a still more widely used variety. See Price List.

"Wilson Black" (Sometimes called "Early Wilson"). The favorite Soy Bean among Eastern farmers—better liked each year as a general-purpose variety. It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground "Wilson Blacks" will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground they will get as tall as six feet. We think Wilsons will make a little more hay, and hay of a little better quality than other varieties. This variety is early enough to mature beans in the Southern half of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and States to the South. The Wilsons will do well on poor soils. We would give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. The Wilson is medium size, jet-black bean. Will easily yield 20 bu. beans per acre—yields above 30 bu per acre have been secured. Beginners not sure as to the variety they should start will do well to choose on the "Wilson Blacks". It is a great variety for hay, forage, soiling, and green manuring. See Price List.



"Early Yellow" or "Ito San" This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Will mature in the high altitudes of Pennsylvania, and in the States of New York and Michigan. After the crop of beans has been threshed, the straw will be equal to Clover hay in feeding value. See Price List.

"Medium Brown" or "Ohio 9035" Our section of Pennsylvania matures them very nicely. This Medium Brown is a

prolific producer of beans—also valuable as a forage variety. A popular sort to mix with your silage. See Price List.

“Virginia” Nowadays used more than ever. A brown, rather flat, oblong bean—suited for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Southern sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth. See Price List.

“Early Brown” This is an early sort, suitable for late planting. It is a double-purpose sort, producing fine top growth and an abundance of beans. Will do well as a catch crop. Can mature beans quite to the North when allowed full season there. See Price List.

“Medium Green” This is another double-purpose Soy for the North. If planted early, beans will mature well to the north of our State. Medium Green has excellent qualities as a good all-around variety, and is especially well liked for its use as a forage producer. See Price List.

“Mammoth Yellow” This variety will not mature beans in sections north of Virginia. It is grown very largely in the South. It may be grown on soil so barren that other crops will die for want of fertility. “Mammoth Yellows” make a tall growth—coarser in its texture than the other sorts. This makes them valuable for Northern culture to plant with corn for silage or to plant expressly to plow under for soil improvement. See Price List.

“Mixed Soy Beans” Sometimes small lots of Beans are blended, and called “Mixed Soy Beans.” For a cover crop to turn under, these will serve you well—also save you a little in their cost. They are of good quality—just as strong in germination as the straight varieties. See Price List.

How to Grow Soy Beans

Growing Soys needs little more attention than growing the old standard crops—and they are not nearly as difficult to grow as Alfalfa. We give the following directions:

1. **PREPARE YOUR SOIL WELL**—just as you should for corn. Try to kill the weeds—especially if you are going to broadcast instead of plant in rows. Frequent cultivation in advance of planting season will accomplish weed killing.

2. **DON'T PLANT TOO EARLY.** The soil must be warm. A week or ten days after ideal conditions for corn is usually the safe time. Soys will rot in cold, wet soil, but will grow quickly in a warm seed bed. Planting Soys is permissible until early July, other conditions being favorable.

3. **DON'T PLANT DEEP.** 1½ inches is nearer right than any other depth. One inch may do and two inches does not mean failure.

4. **INOCULATION.** To get the full benefit from growing Soy Beans you must inoculate the seed. The gathering of nitrogen from the air by the roots will not take place unless you supply the germ to start the action. Soil from another Soy Bean field may be used. It is, however, most certain and more economical to use commercial inoculation for the purpose. We believe “Farmogerm” to be the best inoculation in the market and we highly recommend it. See page 13. “Farmogerm” is applied right to the seed before it is planted. It takes only a few minutes and the process is simple. The nitrogen gathered from the air and deposited in the soil in excess of the plant's requirement is worth every bit of expense connected with growing Soy Beans, so that the top growth of hay and beans with their high percentage of protein is clear profit.

5. **PLANT EITHER IN ROWS OR BROADCAST.** If you broadcast by hand and work in with a harrow, 1½ bushels are required. If drilled in with a drill with all holes open, 1¼ bushels are sufficient. You must be sure to kill weeds ahead of planting time if you broadcast. As a rule, planting in rows is preferable, whether you want to grow the beans or produce hay, green fodder, silage, or if you want to turn under for soil improvement. Planting in rows saves seed and permits cultivation. You will have to cultivate as often as you do corn. Plantings are made with rows 20 to 36 inches apart and two to three inches apart on the row. Twenty to thirty pounds per acre needed by this method, depending upon exact width of rows apart and upon size of variety of Soy. The most successful Soy men we know grow in rows as close as twenty inches apart. You must plan your method of cultivation in connection with width of rows.

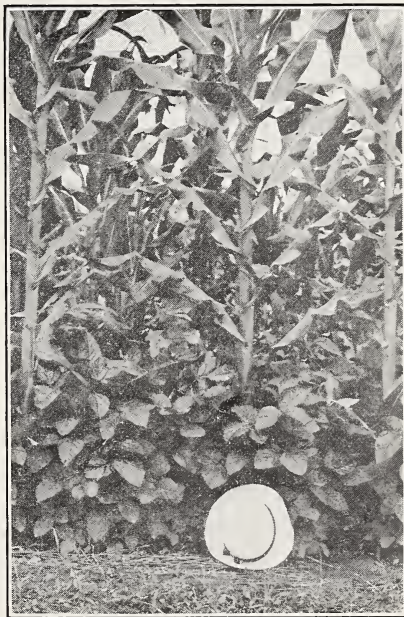
6. **HOW TO PLANT THEM.** Nearly every corn planter can be adapted to plant Soys by getting a special disc. Grain drills, however, are used more frequently. A nine-hole or a twelve-hole can easily be adapted for rapid work by plugging two out of every three holes. A nine-hole drill will plant three rows at a time. A twelve-hole drill will plant four rows at a time.

7. **HARVESTING.** To make good Soy Bean hay—cut when half the pods are full grown and when top leaves begin to turn yellow. Cut them when there is no dew. Let lie in swaths until leaves are wilted, but not brittle. Rake early in windrows, but let them thoroughly cure for several days. Then put them in small cocks and allow several more days. Prevent loss of leaves as far as possible.

8. **FOR BEANS.** Let stand until half the pods are dry and most of the leaves have fallen off. Same may be then handled as advised above for hay. The old self rake is used by some for cutting. It gathers the stalks in convenient open bunches and permits gathering with but a slight loss from shattering. Haul to barn or stack.

9. **THRESHING.** This may be done by flail or by grain threshers. If the Soy Beans are for seed, care must be taken not to crack or split them. The removal of the concaves in the grain threshers is necessary. Special Soy Bean threshers can be bought.

10. **USES OF SOYS**—are fully, though briefly mentioned in the following “Facts about Soy Beans”. (See next page).



Soy Beans and Corn for Silage

Shall We Substitute?

In ordering Soy Beans, or even Seed Corn, Seed Oats, Etc.—please name your second choice, if you have any. This will be of help to both of us. Early orders insure getting your first choice.

Cow Peas

differences. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Cow Peas are more recumbent than Soys, and therefore more difficult to harvest. For pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement, the trailing habit is no objection. Statements made below relative to the "Facts About Soy Beans" apply to Cow Peas.

"Whippoorwill" This is an early variety that is perhaps more widely used than any other. It has been grown successfully in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other points in the same latitude. Whippoorwill is a good general purpose variety. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain. See Price List.

"Gray Crowders" Also called Gray Whippoorwill, are becoming a favorite in Cow Pea sections. A speckled variety like Whippoorwill. The Gray Crowder yields well of peas, plenty of hay, and has considerable root growth. These qualities make the Gray Crowder variety well-liked for its production of hay and peas, and among the leading sorts as a soil improver. See Price List.

"New Eras" We are rather partial to the New Era variety as an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Middle Atlantic States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Eras are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. The crop of this variety can be mowed easily. The vines are fine with many branches, and on the whole the hay of this sort is more desirable than that of some other kinds. Beginners in Cow Pea growing would do well in selecting the New Eras, whether they seek the peas, hay, silage, pasture, or soil improvement. See Price List.

"Blacks" This variety yields heavy of forage, but grows probably less grain, is slightly later than the other kinds. Has the trailing habit. One of the best to plant in corn for pasture or for turning under for improving the soil. See Price List.

Mixed Cow Peas There are sometimes odd lots and slightly mixed lots of Cow Peas that are sold under the name of mixed Cow Peas. Their quality is alright—first-class—clean and they will grow. Answer nicely for soiling purposes or for hay—and can be bought at a discount under the straight varieties. See Price List.

Instructions for Growing Cow Peas

Important—Don't Plant Too Early

Some folks confuse Cow Peas with Canada Field Peas. Please note this especially. Canada Field Peas are planted very early, mostly along with Oats—but Cow Peas dare not be planted until the ground is good and warm, or they will rot in the ground. Don't plant Cow Peas in ground that is too cold or too wet—this is strictly a warm-weather crop. Plant 1½ in. deep. Follow Soy Bean instructions above as your guide for Cow Peas. Inoculate the Seed with Farmogerm, and get the all-important root nodules.

FACTS ABOUT SOY BEANS

Soy Beans have a higher protein content than oil meal, pound for pound.

You can grow 20 to 30 bushels Soy Beans per acre on poor ground.

One bushel Soy Beans contains as much digestible protein and as much digestible fat as six bushels of oats, or four bushels of corn meal, or six bushels corn and cob meal.

Ground Soy Beans are greedily eaten by all stock, are easily digested, have a tonic effect whether fed by itself or mixed with other feed.

Soy Bean hay cut before beans have ripened is greater in value of protein and fats than Alfalfa hay.

Soy Bean straw and hulls, from which the ripe beans have been threshed, is equal in value of protein and fat content to Clover hay. Fed to cows will cause an increased flow of milk.

Soy Beans will make two to four tons of hay per acre.

Soy Beans cut green and packed with corn for silage—1 part Soys to 4 parts Corn will make a perfect ration of much more value than corn silage alone.

A handful Soys fed to horses each meal will keep hair and hide in perfect condition. Colts, sheep and stock can be wintered on Soy Bean hay alone.

The unthreshed vines fed to hens will bring about early and sustained winter egg production.

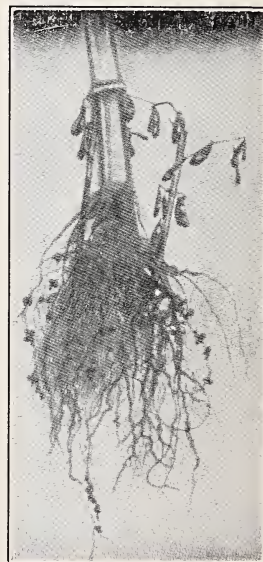
Corn and Soys grown together can be hogged down with convenience and profit. An acre of Soys will produce as much meat as two acres of corn.

Soys can be grown on land too poor and too acid to produce Clover.

Soys are a legume and gather nitrogen from the air. Your soil will improve while producing crops of valuable feed. There is nothing better to plow under for rapid soil enrichment.

Planted in corn, Soys will aid the corn crop rather than curtail it. The nitrogen gathered by the Soys become available to the corn.

Wheat following Soys yields 20 to 30 per cent. better than when it follows oats.



Corn and Soy Beans Roots showing how nitrogen sacks on bean roots feed the corn roots.

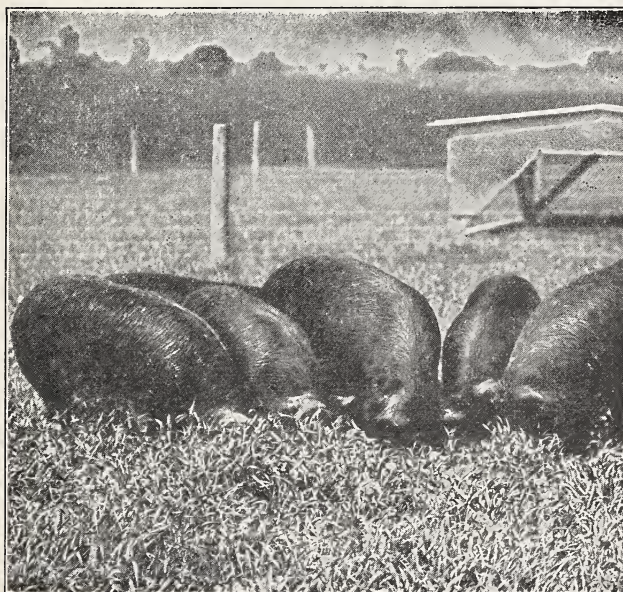
Winter (Hairy) Vetch This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Various Experiment Stations have claimed that the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to the soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs. of seed may be sown per acre. It is, however, advisable to sow a half bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre. The grain sown with it is to act as a support to the Vetch. Vetch will thrive in the most barren soils and upbuild them at the same time. We furnish high-grade seed. Inoculate with "Farmogerm," (page 13). See Price List.

Spring Vetch Known also as Common Vetch and Oregon Vetch. Will not survive our Northern Winters. Is sown in early Spring with Oats, Spring Rye, or Spring Barley. Spring Vetch is much cheaper than the Sand or Hairy Vetch and must be sown a little heavier. See Price List.

Cow Horn Turnips are grown for soil improvement along with Crimson Clover and alone in corn fields. Turnips are not legumes, but the Cow Horn variety reaches down into the subsoil and brings up considerable fertilizer ingredients and adds them to the top soil. Besides this, the turnip improves its mechanical conditions and adds considerable humus. The tops are eagerly eaten by sheep and poultry. The cost of growing is slight on account of ease of seeding and small amount of seed required. Usually sown 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

"Dwarf Essex" Rape Fine as a quick pasture for cattle, hogs, and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. It grows thickly in from six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, the soil is greatly benefitted. Rape will do well in any kind of soil and thrive under almost any conditions. It can be grown as such small cost per acre that it should be more largely used. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. See Price List.

Sorghum is of the Sugar Cane family. Grown largely for sugar, but the "Early Amber" is equally valuable for forage—grown in all sections. It is like corn in appearance. May be cut two to three times in a season. Excellent feed, either dry or green, for cattle and live stock. Stands drought well. Is a rapid grower. Has high feeding value. Plant in well prepared soils. Don't plant until soil is warm. If you broadcast by hand, sow 2 bu. per acre. If drilled in, 1½ bu. per acre. Plant one to two inches deep. Planting in rows is best if you intend to cultivate several times. The seed should be one inch apart on the rows and the rows just far enough apart to permit cultivation. By this method, 10 to 20 pounds per acre is needed. Feed value of sorghum is greater if cut before head appears. The younger it is cut the quicker the growth of the next crop. See Price List.



Hog Pasture Mixture (Annual)

This is a mixture of Spring grains, grasses, vetches, field peas, forage plants, etc.—twelve to fourteen different sorts, mixed together to be sown in the Spring, for rapid and rank growth of pasture suitable for hogs. Every year there is more demand for this mixture. Large hog raisers have seen its benefits and purchase it in ton lots. This Annual Hog Pasture Mixture will profitably fatten hogs without the use of grain. It also makes good pasture for other cattle of all kinds. Most of the plants in the mixture grow again after being pastured off. This makes the alternating of pasture plots very desirable—after one plot has been pastured, it can be fenced off, and will grow up again very nicely, while another plot is taking its place in the meantime. Sow 70 pounds to the acre, about two inches deep. Try a few acres to begin with. Annual Hog Pasture can be used for live stock with great economy. See Price List.

"Clipper" Seed Cleaners

If you sow your own wheat or other grain, or grass seed, you need a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner to make it 'fit to sow.' The cost is small, the upkeep is nothing. It is well-made, nicely finished, light running. Will last a life-time and earn its cost every year it is used on a well-conducted farm.

Experience has shown that no other mill cleans so clean—none other sells so cheaply. The "Clipper" is used by Seedsmen almost exclusively, not only throughout the United States, but Canada, Europe, Australia, South America, New Zealand, in fact—all over the world. Also by Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations and Seed Breeders everywhere.

Plain Directions for Separating go with each machine. These are so easily understood that anyone can learn in a few minutes how to make the most delicate separations.

The "Clipper" Screen Outfit (12 screens) is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Grading Seed Corn, cleaning Clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning Timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kafir Corn and separating corn from oats.

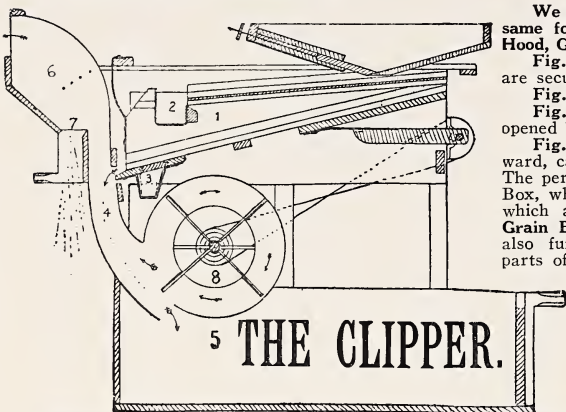
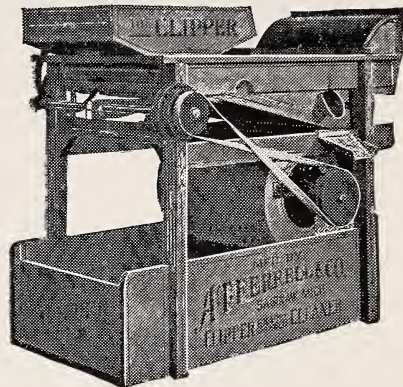
The **Vertical Air Blast** of the "Clipper" is a feature that no other cleaner has, and it makes possible the most difficult separations that can be made in no other way.

Guarantee: So satisfactory has been the work of the hundreds of "Clippers" placed among our customers—that our usual offer is extended: **You must be pleased with the work of the "Clipper" Cleaner or you may return it promptly in good condition for full refund of the purchase price.**

No. 1-B "Clipper" is a farm-size hand or power mill that will clean 20 bu. Seed Wheat per hour, or 10 bushels Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Dimensions: length 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 2 ft. 2 in.; height, 3 ft. 8 in.; weight, crated, 185 lbs.

No. 2-B "Clipper" does exactly the same work as the No. 1-B, but its capacity per hour is 25 bu. grain and 15 bu. grass seed. Its screens are 6 inches wider. Dimensions: 4 ft. 8 in. long; 2 ft. 8 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Crated weight, 210 lbs. Can be run by hand for certain cleaning, but for most cleaning, power should be applied— $\frac{1}{4}$ -horse power is sufficient.

PRICES—See Price List. Send orders for "Clipper" Cleaners to us for shipment direct from Landisville.



We give here, Sectional View of "Clipper" Cleaners, which is the same for No. 1-B, and No. 2-B, showing Vertical Air Shaft, Dust Hood, Grain Box, and other special features of the "Clipper" Cleaners.

Fig. 1—Shoe, with two receiving grooves for screens. The screens are securely held in place by a compressing rod.

Fig. 2—Straw-Spout, for carrying off large particles, straw, etc.

Fig. 3—Screening Spout, for removing sand, fine seeds, etc. It is opened by pulling out slide, above spout.

Fig. 4—Vertical Air Shaft, through which the draft passes upward, carrying off chaff, dust, etc., through Dust Hood (see Fig. 6). The perfect grain and seed fall and pass out at Fig. 5 into the Grain Box, which will hold 5 bushels. It has a Lifting Board at the end, which allows the contents to be easily scooped into sacks. Our Grain Box prevents waste, makes sweeping floors unnecessary, and also furnishes convenient storage for screens and all detachable parts of the machine, when not in use.

Fig. 6—Dust Hood, through which chaff dust and worthless matter are discharged. All light, imperfect and foreign grain and seeds are discharged at opening (see Fig. 7).

Fig. 8—Fan, with iron arms, fitted on a turned steel shafting, equipped with Cone Pulley. This allows changing the speed of the Fan, which is necessary to properly clean grain and seeds of varying weights.

Index and Rates for Seeding

"Successful Farmers Recommend Heavy Seeding."

The right quantity differs in different sections—depends on location and nature of soils. Spare seeding is not economical. Best qualities of seed are cheapest in the end—extra cost per acre is small and results more satisfactory. Table suggests quantities per acre that may be of help.

See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel	See Page No.	Lbs. per acre	Lbs. per bushel
31—Hog Pasture Mixture	70-80	60	3—Red Clover	8-14	60
31—Dwarf Essex Rape, Broadcast.....	5-	50	3—Alsike Clover	8-10	60
31—Vetch	50-60	60	6—Alfalfa or Lucerne	15-20	60
31—Cow Horn Turnip	2-4	60	5—Crimson or Scarlet Clover	10-15	60
11—Lawn Grass	60-80	20	2—Sweet Clover	12-20	60
20—Canada Field Peas (Broadcast).....	150-190	60	5—Economic Mixture	12-20	56
21—Canada Field Peas (with Oats).....	75-100	60	9—Timothy	12-20	45
30—Cow Peas (Broadcast)	60-90	60	10—Blue Grass	40-50	14
30—Cow Peas in drills	25-35	60	10—Red Top, Fancy, Solid Seed.....	10-12	32
28—Soy Beans (Broadcast)	60-90	60	10—Orchard Grass	30-45	14
28—Soy Beans in drills	20-30	60	11—English (Perennial) Rye Grass.....	35-50	24
22—Buckwheat	50-60	48	11—Meadow Fescue	30-50	24
22-32—Wheat	90-120	60	11—Brome Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	42-	14
22—Corn	8-10	56	11—Tall Meadow Oats Grass.....	25-35	14
24—Corn (Silage)	10-20	56	11—Hay and Pasture Mixture.....	30-35	32
24—Rye	85-100	56	12—Golden Millet	30-50	48
16—Oats	70-100	32	12—Japanese Millet	15-25	32
21—Barley	95-120	48	12—Hungarian Millet	30-50	48
22—Spletz	75-90	48	12—Sudan Grass (Broadcast)	16-18	48
14—Potatoes	600-900	60	31—Cane (Sorghum) Broadcast).....	50-75	50

Winter Seed Wheat

is our great specialty in the Fall. There is now growing for us an immense acreage which will be ready to deliver to our customers shortly after harvest time next July. Selected strains of the hardiest varieties known will be very carefully cleaned by most modern machinery, and offered to you. Sowing such seed will pay you.

How to Order—Terms—Prices

When looking at our Seed Prices, please don't forget the two offers here printed. In whatever way prices are quoted, the buyer must in the end pay the cost of the bags, and the freight charges too. So we have figured he should know **before he orders**, just what his seed is going to finally stand him, **sacked and delivered**—hence these offers:

Bags are Free—And not weighed in with Seed. Full net weights are guaranteed. Most firms make you figure 'extra' for bags. We don't. Keep this in mind when comparing prices. Bags are expensive.

Freight will be Paid—On the conditions here plainly stated—please read them.

Your Seed shipments of 300 lbs. or over will have freight charges prepaid to any freight station in Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Maryland—Ohio—Delaware—Virginia—West Virginia—Conn.—R. I. and Mass.

If your Station is outside above-named States, and your Seed shipments are of 300 lbs. or over, 35 cents per hundred pounds will be allowed to help you pay freight. Deduct this allowance from your remittance when ordering.

Shipments are started from Landisville, on either the "Pennsylvania R. R." (Main Line) or the "Reading Railway."

Shipments by Express are sent "Charges Collect." If you order 300 lbs. or over sent by Express, we'll help to pay charges by refunding the freight charges we would have allowed under above offers.

Seed by Parcels Post—When seed is to be forwarded by Parcels Post, add 'extra' for postage—as per schedule on back of enclosed Order Sheet.

Payment Must Accompany Orders. Remit by Money Order, Check, Draft, or Cash by Registered Mail. Don't ask us for credit—we can't do business that way. Our customers' standing remains unknown to us even though they may order year after year. **Reference:** "Dun's" or "Bradstreet's" Mercantile Agencies; The Guaranty Trust Co., Lancaster, Pa.; The First National Bank, Landisville, Pa., any other Bank or Business Firm. Farm Papers carrying our ads.

Prices Change Markets on most Farm Seeds change often. That's why prices can't be guaranteed good for future use. A list of present prices is mailed with this Catalog. If you delay ordering, ask us for a new Price List when you are ready. We'll cheerfully mail new Lists as often as you ask for them.

Sometimes markets change violently just in a day or two. And often we are forced to buy new supplies on such higher markets—hence must advance quotations. And when serious declines take place, our prices must likewise be lowered.

Since it is impossible to inform everyone of the many price changes, orders often come in at wrong prices. It is often a problem to know how the customer would prefer his order handled. When the buyer over-pays a small amount, a little extra seed is added—when a larger amount, a check is mailed him refunding the balance due him. Many hundreds of such checks are mailed every season. **When prices are higher than the customer has paid**, what is the best way to act? **Shall he be asked for more money**, and his order meantime withheld from shipment? **Shall the quantity of seed be decreased** to meet the value remitted? We ask each customer to help us decide. **PLEASE STATE YOUR WISHES, AND INSTRUCT US WHAT TO DO IN CASE PRICES HAVE CHANGED.** Our guarantee is that we will strain a point whenever we can to have every order handled to your entire satisfaction.

Notice—Disclaimer: Every care is exercised to give all customers seed of good quality that will prove pleasing and satisfactory, yet the following clause (same as published by other responsible seed firms) is to be made plain. **A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.** If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Landisville, Lancaster County, Penna.

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Hoffman's FARM SEEDS

C. R. Hartley

